SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1881.

THE JAMNAGAR POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

◆

THE following is the judgment of the Chief Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in Kathiawar, in the Jamnagar Post Office robbery case, in which the Maharaj Vrijeshji Vrijnathji was concerned :—

1. In this case five persons have been placed upon their trial upon charges arising out of one transaction, namely, the theft of the contents of an insured banghy parcel which was forwarded from Bombay by Mulji Parmanand, containing ornaments of the aggregate value of about Rs. 5,000, and reached the addressee, Jadavji Khatao, at Khambhalia through the Jamnagar Post Office without the said ornaments, but in their stead some copper coins of the Jamnagar currency. Of the five accused persons—

No. 1 Dadabhai Temulji is the Deputy Postmaster at Jamnagar,

No. 2 Vrijesji Vrijnathji is a spiritual Maharaj of high position and influence.

No. 3 Kalianji Pranjivan is a servant of the Maharaj No. 2,

No. 4 Jadavji Gopalji is a banker, and the fifth accused, Dana Khanji, is a worker in precious metals It was of the case for the prosecution that the insured banghy in question was taken by the Deputy Postmaster on the 28th February last to the residence of Vrijesji Vrijnathji, where it was opened and the greater part of its contents handed over to Vrijesji Vrijnathji: that the mutilated "banghy" was on the same evening re-sewn in the presence of the first, second and third accused by a tailor boy who had been fetched for the purpose to the residence of the Maharaj No. 2 by his servant, Kalianji No. 3, and was then taken by the Deputy Postmaster No. 1 to be forwarded to his destination after certain copper coins had been substituted for the ornaments at the residence of No. 2 : that certain of the ornaments kept by the Postmaster were handed over by him to a friend for safe custody : that of the ornaments which went into the possession of the second accused, Vrijesji Vrijnathji, two of considerable value, of gold, and weighing 33¾ tolas were removed to Bombay with precautions for preserving secrecy : and others were handed over by the same accused No. 2 to Jadavji Gopalji, accused No. 4, who, at the instance of the second accused, paid Rupees 2,000 to the Postmaster No. 1 in four separate sums, (Rupees 500, Rupees 500, Rupees 815, and Rupees 185) through a Postal peon named Raghavji, once in the employ of the Maharaj, accused No. 2, and still at times engaged in his service. That the ornaments or some of the ornaments for which this money was paid were melted into two gold bars and recovered in that form in the possession of Jadavji No. 4. That certain receipts passed by Raghavji for the above sums and forming documentary evidence of their payment were removed from Jadavji's account book by the abstraction of the two leaves on which they had been written, and that this was done at the instigation of the Postmaster and under the instructions of the Maharaj in order to destroy evidence of the commission of an offence known to the parties. And further that one of the stolen ornaments was taken by Kalianji No. 3 to Dana Khanji No. 5 and melted down by the latter and refashioned into gold beads and wires. In the charge as originally framed by the Jamnagar Magistrate when a trial in the Sessions Court of the Jamnagar State was contemplated, and on which charge the accused were ultimately sent for trial to this Court under circumstances to be presently noticed, the accused were charged as follows :—No. 1, Dadabhai Temulji, with stealing or fraudulent dealing with a banghy parcel under Section 48 of the Postal Act XIV of 1866 and with Criminal Breach of Trust as a public servant under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. No. 2, Vrijesji Vrijnathji, with assisting in concealment of stolen property under Section 414 of the Indian Penal Code. No. 3, Kalianji, with abetment of criminal breach of trust under Section 409, 109 of the Penal Code. No. 4, Jadavji, with destruction of a document to prevent its production as evidence, under Section 204 of the Penal Code. And No. 5, Dana, with assisting in the concealment of stolen property under Section 414 of the Indian Penal Code. At the beginning of the trial the Public Prosecutor applied to have the charge against No. 2 amended by the addition of a head under Sections 109, 409 of the Penal Code, and the application was granted. At the close of the case for the prosecution and before the accused persons were called on to make their defence amendments to the charge arising out of the evidence recorded were formally drawn up by the Court and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th accused then stood charged with the following offences in addition to those specified in the charge as originally framed. No. 2, Vrijesji Vrijnathji, with assisting No. 1 in stealing a banghy parcel, an offence under Sections 52 and 48 of the Postal Act XIV of 1866. Also with assisting No. 1 in committing Criminal Breach of Trust as a public servant, an offence under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. Also with dishonestly receiving stolen property, an offence under Section 411 of the Penal Code. Also with causing evidence of an offence to disappear with the intention of screening No. 1 from legal punishment, under Section 201 of the Penal Code. No. 3, Kalianji, with assisting accused No. 1 in stealing a banghy parcel, an offence under Sections 52 and 48 of the Postal Act XIV of 1866. No. 4, Jadavji Gopalji, with causing evidence of an offence to disappear with the intention of screening an offender, an offence under Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code. Also with dishonestly receiving stolen property, an offence under Section 411 of the Penal Code. Before judgment the 3rd accused, Kalianji, has been further formally charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property.

2. The next preliminary point to be noticed is that the above offences are all alleged to have occurred in the First Class State of Jamnagar.

The principal accused in the case, the Postmaster of Jamnagar, is a Government public servant, and under the general rule laid down by Mr. Peile's letter No. 1154 of 24th July 1876 it was in accordance with the ordinary course of procedure that he should be arraigned for trial before a Political Court after the Jamnagar Darbar had been moved to hand over such public servant for trial. The 4th para. of this letter runs as follows :—

"I therefore now direct that any public servant in the employ of the Postal Department, who is guilty of an offence under the Post Office Act in Kathiawar, shall be tried for such offence in the Court of the Prant wherein such offence was committed, and any Darbar in the jurisdiction of which the offence may have been committed shall be moved to hand over such servant for trial and the Court which tries him shall use the provisions of Act XIV of 1866."

After some correspondence between the Kathiawar Political Agency and the Jamnagar Darbar, the proceedings already begun in the Jamnagar Court of Session were stayed, and the Jamnagar Darbar intimated that, in accordance with the advice of the Political Agent, the case would be sent for trial to the Agency as a special measure. In accordance with this intimation the record and proceedings were handed over by the Divan of Jamnagar on the 22nd April to Mr. Candy, then Judicial Assistant, and on a date for trial being subsequently fixed (after a pressing application for time on the part of the defence), the Jamnagar State itself arranged for the attendance of all the accused persons and the witnesses before this Court. At the outset of the trial the point was raised by the Counsel for No. 2 and endorsed by the pleaders for Nos. 3 and 4, that the alleged offences having occurred in a First Class State, the trial should take place in a Darbari Court of the Jamnagar State and not in "the Chief Court of Criminal Justice in Kathiawar." On that point, I ruled that this question did not admit of discussion before this Court. It was not a legal question open to any sort of judicial argument : but one of policy and general expediency, and as such the Judicial Assistant, presiding at the trial under authority delegated by the Political Agent, was guided by the intimation of the Political Agent that it had been arranged that the trial was to take place in the Chief Court of Criminal Justice in Kathiawar. I intimated that I understood that the State of Jamnagar had waived any right of jurisdiction it might possess as to this trial, but in any case I felt bound to accept the intimation of the Political Agent in the matter as conclusive and as showing that the matter had been settled by independent authority. It was sufficient for the Chief Court to know that the case had been sent to it for trial by the Jamnagar State itself after the Political Agent had specially empowerd that State to commit the case to this Court. These conditions being fulfilled the Chief Court was, by its constitution, competent to proceed with the trial.

3. Before proceeding to discuss the evidence upon which the prosecution rely to establish the offences set forth in the charge, it is convenient to notice here various technical points which have been raised in a trial prolonged over 14 days. As to those technical objections there is one general observation which was made by me repeatedly during the trial, and which may be usefully recorded here. The procedure followed by this Court is generally that laid down in Act X of 1872, that is to say, as far as its provisions are applicable in Kathiawar : and as far as I am aware the procedure at this trial was guided from beginning to end in this Court by that Act wherever it was possible to apply its provisions. But it was not necessary as often contended for one or other of the accused to test the regularity of the proceedings antecedent to this trial by reference to the provisions of an Act which was admittedly not the recognized guide of the Dabari Judicial Officers who conducted or supervised the magisterial inquiry into the matters under notice. The term "irregularity" was frequently applied in the course of the trial to the proceedings before trial, meaning that if the preliminary inquiry had been conducted by a Magistrate bound by the provisions of Act X of 1872, then his departure from some of those provisions was an irregularity. But mere difference in two sets of procedure obtaining in different Courts does not constitute an "irregularity." When therefore stress was laid on certain alleged differences between the procedure followed by the Jamnagar Magistrate and the procedure as laid down in Act X of 1872 for the Courts bound by that Act, I reminded the learned Counsel for the defence that what the Court would jealously look to was whether there was any instance in which such a difference of procedure had in any way whatsoever prejudiced any of the accused persons, and to this point the attention of the Court was always carefully directed. It is necessary to say this much, because I think that there has been a somewhat undue disposition to treat as grievances those diversities of procedure with which this Court is not unfamiliar in the administration of justice in the congeries of States forming the Province of Kathiawar. At the same time it should be stated, to prevent any chance of misconception, that one of the most obvious reasons for which this Court is guided in its own procedure generally by the Act X of 1872, is in order to give accused persons the benefit of those safeguards which that Act, as the embodimment of a long and varied experience in criminal practise in British India, suggests : and where, in the course of an inquiry conducted by a Durbari Magistrate not bound by its provisions, the procedure has not been in accordance with those provisions, this Court examines the portion of the evidence thus obtained with especial caution to see whether by the neglect of the precautions suggested in our own Code any prejudice has been actually caused to the accused concerned before being brought to trial, and though such diversity of procedure is not a proper reason for excluding such portion of the evidence, it is a reason for treating it with more than ordinary caution, amounting in some instances to positive distrust. One of the points most strongly pressed for the defence, was whether the Postal peon Raghav was a competent witness : though it is to be remarked that when he was ruled to be such, the Counsel for No. 2 made no attempt to shake his evidence, but directed his cross-examination towards eliciting further evidence from him as from a credible witness and at the final summing up did not attempt to impugn any portion of his evidence, but argued instead that no part of it was inconsistent with the innocence of No. 2. The objection must therefore be taken as of importance to the rest of that accused and not to No 2. The argument was that Raghav was an accused : tha the had not been regularly pardoned by the Jamnagar Magistrate according to the provisions of Act X of 1871 Section 347, and that therefore he had not ceased to be an accused, and was not therefore a competent witness. The objection as to the *competency* of this witness was over-ruled. The *credit* to be given to his evidence will be hereafter discussed. The reasons for over-ruling this objection were that it was not only not shown that Raghav was ever made an accused in this case, but that the contrary appears from the evidence. Mr. Chandulal, the Postal Officer, who made the departmental investigation taxed him with being in the confidence of the Postmaster and promised him a pardon if he would tell all he knew even if he were an accomplice in the transaction. Raghav then made a statement to Mr. Chandulal as an informer, in consequence of which he was taken to the Divan of Jamnagar, the highest officer under the Chief, and there he repeated his statement, and Mr. Chandulal explained that he had promised Raghav a pardon. Mr. Chandulal's promise, which appears to have been invalid, was ratified by the Divan who sent for a Magistrate of the Jamnagar State, who was directed to take the deposition of Raghav, and was told that Raghav was to be pardoned. After his evidence was taken he was kept in custody to prevent his absconding, and was later on released on his giving bail for his appearance to give evidence, but he was never made an accused. This disposes of the objection as to his *competency*. But even if Raghav had been made an accused, the objection that he was not legally pardoned because none of the offences under injury are triable exclusively by a Court of Session where Act X of 1872 is in force, is not sustainable because it is not necessary to apply this Act X of 1872 in order to test whether the pardon was legally granted. There is nothing to show, and it has not been even alleged that according to the Criminal Procedure obtaining in the Jamnagar State, the Divan of that State was not empowered to authorize the Darbari Magistrate, Jeyshankar, to grant a pardon, and looking to the serious nature of the offence of breach of trust by a public servant and to the fact that Act X of 1872 is not in force in the Jamnagar State, I am not prepared to rule that the offer of a pardon to Raghav was an irregularity, or even a step in the preliminary inquiry which deserves an expression of disapprobation from this Court. And here it may be noted that before Raghav was sworn the President offered to instruct a Magistrate of this Political Agency to tender a pardon to Raghav before he was examined, but the suggestion was not accepted. Another objection taken was that the Jamnagar Magistrate, Jeyshankar, did not certify in writing below that portion of the first accused's statement in which he admits his share in the crime, that "he believed this confession was voluntarily made." This objection was taken on Section 122 of Act X of 1872 by which the Magistrate was not bound : and further this Section would not be applicable if the statement had been recorded under the Act, because this Section does not apply to statements recorded by the Magistrate making the preliminary inquiry, which Jeyshankar was doing, and for which sort of statement another declaration is specially provided by this Act. Moreover, if it had been necessary the Magistrate, Jeyshankar, could have been examined on his belief on this point : but the allegation by and for the first accused was that he did not make this portion of his statement at all, but signed what a Judge of the Jamnagar State, Mr. Jagannath, had dictated without knowing what it was that he signed. Another objection taken was that the above portion of the first accused's statement, which was in Jeyshankar's own hand, did not purport to contain a declaration in writing by the Magistrate, Jeyshankar, that it was taken in his presence and hearing and contained accurately the whole of the statement of the accused person. On this objection i was ruled that the question of the admissibility of this document as evidence was one of evidence and not of procedure : and that the Court would not admit the statement unless it were proved by the oral evidence of the Magistrate, Jeyshankar, that the statement was taken down in his presence and hearing and contained accurately the whole of the statement of the accused person, and the statement was not admitted until such evidence was upon the record. Such oral evidence of the Magistrate was under the circumstances admissible to supply the evidence usually afforded where Act X of 1872 is in force by a written certificate, because the only way in which such oral evidence could be excluded would be by an application of Section 91 of the evidence Act I of 1872, but this Section could not be applied as it was applied in the well-known case of Bai Ratan X. Bombay High Court Reports, because it could not be shown that there was any law in Jamnagar requiring such a certificate to be in writing. Another objection taken for the first accused was that the portion of his statement in which he admits his crime does not purport to contain any question of the Magistrate. It does not appear that the Magistrate was bound, by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure obtaining in Jamnagar, to record every question he put to the accused. Nevertheless, it was important for this Court to know what questions were put by the Magistrate, so that in estimating the weight to be given to the statement the Court might see whether by too rigid a cross-examination, or too leading questions, or confusing questions, the accused was entrapped or misled into saying what he may not have intended to say. The Magistrate was therefore examined on the point, and has told us that he first asked accused No. 1 generally, "what it was he had to say," and afterwards, in the course of a narrative which Dadabhai proceeded to relate, he may have interposed a question suggested by the narrative to clear up any point where the meaning was not plain : but he does not distinctly remember. This objection taken for the first accused is wholly deprived of any importance it might otherwise have had by the allegation of Dadabhai endorsed by his Counsel that he did not make any part even of this admission, and that it was dictated by Mr. Jagannath when he himself was lying asleep outside, and he was only called into the room to affix his signature. There is no room left therefore for argument that Dadabhai was misled into admitting what he never intended to admit. Lastly, as to this statement of accused No. 1 in the preliminary enquiry by the Jamnagar Magistrate, Jeyshanker, it is to be observed that in taking oral evidence that the accused No. 1 duly made the statement recorded, this Court has strictly followed the procedure laid down for a Court of Sessions in the last paragraph of Section 346 of Act X of 1872 which is as follows :

"If the examination be taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry, and the Court of Session find that the provisions of this Section have not been fully complied with, it *shall* take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded. Provided that if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded."

Another objection raised in the trial is that the confessing portion of the statement of accused No. 1, Dadabhai, which affect the second and third accused as well as himself, ought not to be taken into consideration as regards the second and third accused, on the ground that the latter are not being tried jointly for the same offence (Section 30 Act I of 1872). The objection is a shadowy one and unsustainable because under Section 114 of the Penal Code whenever any person who, if absent, would be liable to be punished as an abettor is present when the act of offence for which he would be punishable in consequence of the abetment is committed, he *shall be deemed to have committed such act of offence."* The second and third accused in this case are charged with abetment of the offence for which the first accused is on trial, and it is of the essence of the case for the prosecution as originally opened that they were present when the offence abetted was committed : and evidence was led to show that they were present. The abatement clause cited in the charge might have been put as 114 in addition to 109 of the Indian Penal Code, and the futility of the objection would have been obvious. But I did not think it necessary that this clause 114 should be specially cited in the charge. It would be sufficient to set forth in the finding whether it was found that the alleged abettors were present when the offence abetted was committed. The last objection which calls for notice is one taken by the Counsel for the accused No. 2. In the course of the preliminary magisterial inquiry conducted by Mr. Jeyshankar, this Magistrate proceeded to the residence of the Maharaj, No 2, and took his deposition on the night of the 14th March. When this deposition was tendered by the prosecution as part of the evidence against No. 2, it was objected that the Maharaj, as an accused person, ought not to have been sworn, and that in any case the answers which he was *compelled* to give, ought not to be used in evidence against him. But it was satisfactorily proved that the Maharaj was not on the 14th March an accused : and that it was not until the 18th March and after other events had transpired that he was made an accused, whilst it does not appear that there was an intention on the 14th March of making him an accused in the case. Further Mr. Tyabji confessed himself unable to allege that the Maharaj No. 2 had, when under examination as a witness, asked to be excused from answering any question, or that any of his answers were not voluntarily given to the questions of the Magistrate, or that he was in any way compelled to give any such answer.

4. Going now to the evidence—Mulji Parmanand Exhibit 3 proves that on 21st February he forwarded from Bombay by insured banghy post in the case and wrapper before the Court, the gold ornaments weighing in all about 218 tolas and pearl necklace and 4 anklets of silver, described in his deposition, insuring the parcel for Rupees 5,000, and addressing it to Jadavji Khatao of Khambhalia in the Jamnagar State, a place served through the Jamnagar Post Office. This insured parcel numbered 1571 on certain postal records is traced by abundant evidence which it is unnecessary to recapitulate to the Jamnagar Post Office were it arrived on the 25th February. There it would remain in ordinary course in the custody of the Postmaster No. 1 in a locked box of which No. 1 kept the key until it was forwarded. We have the departmental report of No. 1 (Exhibits 2a and 2b) that it reached his office in good order in which he also says that he forwarded it in good order, and the weight which he endorsed upon the register list corresponds with the weight given on the register list at the Post Office in Rajkot and upon the addressee's acknowledgment receipt. The date of despatch from Jamnagar was 1st March. The Postmaster at Khambhalia received the parcel in a bag bearing the seal of the Jamnagar Post office intact, but noticing that the cloth wrapper was split and that the weight was some tolas less than that entered on the addressees acknowledgement receipt sent with the parcel, he took the precaution according to rule of sending for the addressee and having the parcel opened in his presence, when the parcel was found to contain copper coins of the Jamnagar currency. (Depositions of Mhotichand Kanji, Exhibit 5.—Postmaster Khambhalia and Jadavji Khatao—addressee Exibit 6.) The Khambhalia Postmaster made a report accordingly, whilst on the 3rd March, the first accused suggested in his letter (Exhibit 2a) that as he had forwarded the parcel in good order, and the Khambhalia Postmaster had not made a report by return of post, suspicion lay upon the latter. Mr. Wadya for No. 1 has withdrawn this imputation, and argued that the parcel must have been tampered with at Jamnagar ; whilst there was no suggestion from any of the rest of the accused that the tampering took place elsewhere. The departmental inquiry which was conducted by the postal authorities is described by Mr. Chandulal, Exhibit 2, the Superintendent of Post Offices in the Division to which Jamnagar belongs : and we learn from his evidence that whilst there was reason for retaining the parcel at Jamnagar on the 25th and 26th February : the delay on the 27th February was unsatisfactory and not accounted for by the excuse offered by No. 1, that it was Sunday as it *is* usual to *forward* parcels on Sundays (though not to take them in) and the mail on that day was only 14lbs. in weight. There is moreover distinct evidence in the case that the first accused had on many occasions forwarded parcels from his office upon Sundays. During the departmental inquiry made by Mr. Chandulal, he taxed a Postal Peon, Raghav, with being in the confidence of the Postmaster No. 1 and with necessarily having knowledge of the matter, and he promised to get him pardoned if he would tell all he knew even if he were an accomplice in the transaction. Raghav then gave certain information in consequence of which he was taken by the Postal Superintendent to the Divan who was informed of the fact of a pardon having been pledged, and who heard what Raghav had to say. The Divan then sent for a Magistrate, Jeyshankar, who was instructed to take down Raghav's deposition and give him a pardon. And here it will be convenient to go over a part of the history of the preliminary inquiry thus begun by the Jamnagar Magistrate, Jeyshankar, as it is well to know the order in which certain events of interest occurred. After Raghav was examined in the afternoon of 14th March, the Magistrate sent for Jadavji Gopalji and first examined him as a witness. The Police Superintendent who went to fetch him also brought from Jadavji's custody two bars of gold weighing in the aggregate between 96 and 97 tolas and a rough account book bearing traces of two pages torn out. It was not until further evidence transpired that Jadavji Gopalji, No. 4, the banker, was made an accused in the case, but he was kept under surveillance to prevent communication with others. About the same time Kalianji, No. 3, was arrested. The Magistrate then went to the Post Office, where the Postmaster, No. 1, was suspended by Mr. Chandulal and was making up his accounts till between 9 and 10 p. m. After that the Magistrate took the statement of the Postmaster No. 1. After this was recorded, it being then about 11 p. m., the Magistrate, Jeyshankar, went to the residence (Haveli) of the Maharaj, No. 2, and examined him as a witness. On his return to his residence, Jeyshankar was requested to take down a further statement of No. 1, who was brought to his house by the Police Superintendent, accompanied by Mr. Jagannath, one of the highest judges in the Jamnagar State, and at that late hour, after midnight of the 14th March, a further statement of No. 1 was taken down by the Magistrate in the immediate presence and under the supervision of Mr. Jagannath. This is the confession which No. 1 says he never uttered, and which he signed after it had been dictated by Mr. Jagannath in his absence, or as he puts it when he was in a state of unconsciousness outside the room, from sleep. On the 15th March the above admission was again read over to the accused No. 1, who added a further remark. On the same day, 15th March, the Magistrate, Jeyshankar, examined a tailor boy called "Chinio," who had been disclosed by No. 1, after midnight of the 14th March. Also on the 15th March, certain ornaments were produced by Mr. Braganza, under circumstances to be presently described. On the 18th March the Maharaj, No. 2, was made an accused in the case, on the 19th March he tendered a written explanation of his conduct recorded as Exhibit 13b, in this case, in which he disclosed more matter than was given in his deposition of 14th March, and spoke of two ornaments which he had received from the Postmaster No. 1, and which the Maharaj, No. 2, subsequently gave up on 29th March, and which are identified as part of the stolen contents of the parcel in question, Resuming the summary of the evidence which was interrupted to show how Raghav, the informer, came upon the scene, we come to the evidence of this Raghav (see Exhibit 7). To form a just opinion as to the coherency and probability, or otherwise of his story, the whole of his deposition must be considered. Briefly the salient parts of his evidence on which the prosecution rely are as follows :—He describes himself as for some years in the employ of the Maharaj, the second accused, before he became employed as a Postal peon in the Jamnagar Post Office, and as still employed at times by the second accused, whilst he is also confidentially employed on private business by the Postmaster No. 1. He says that on the 28th February (Monday), the Postmaster No. 1 called him to the portion of the Post Office building where No. 1 resides, and gave him a small box which was wrapped in a towel, and told him to accompany him. He went with the Postmaster No. 1 to the "Haveli," where the Maharaj, No. 2, resides, and placed the box on the floor in the "glass bungalow," where No. 2 was then sitting and then went below. After some delay he left to clear the letter-box, and returned *after* lamplight, and waited below till the Postmaster descended. Having accompanied the latter on his return to the Post Office which is outside the town, as far as the Khoja gate, he was sent back to bring money from the Maharaj, No. 2. He returnd to No. 2 with the above message, and was sent by him to fetch the banker, Jadavji Gopalji, No. 4, and having done so was told by No. 2 that No. 4 would give 500 Rupees at once and another 500 Rupees in the morning. Raghav went with Jadavji, No. 4, to his shop, and received 500 Rupees which he kept at his own house, as the town gate was by that time closed, and gave to No. 1 on the following morning (Tuesday, 1st March). No. 1 counted over the money, and adding some more from the office treasury box, sent Rupees 700 to Rajkot that morning in a registered parcel (which has been traced by the Postal records.) At 9 a. m., March 1st, being sent by No. 1 for the remaining Rupees 500, he went to No. 2 and found No. 4 also there, paying his respects. On giving his message he was sent by No. 2 with No. 4 to receive the further Rupees 500, and having got this second Rupees 500 from No. 4, he took the money to the Postmaster No. 1. After 12 (1st March) as he was about to leave the Post Office for his meal, No. 1 told him to go to No. 2 and bring Rupees 1,000 more, and adjured him to do this before he took his meal. On delivering his message to No. 2, the latter sent for No. 4 and had a talk with him, after which Raghav was told to accompany No. 4, and No. 4 would give Rupees 1,000 if he stayed by him. Raghav accompanied No. 4 who got together from various persons Rupees 815 which he gave to Raghav, asking him to depend on his making up the balance (Rupees 185). Next day, Raghav took this Rupees 815 to No. 1, about sunset (1st March). Next morning (Wednesday) 2nd March, Raghav fetched Rupees 185 from No. 4 and gave the money to No. 1. Raghav further says that he passed three receipts in a book of No. 4 for the money paid to him—one receipt was for Rupees 500, another for the second Rupees 500, and a third receipt for Rupees 1,000, and that the acknowledgments all set forth that the money was paid on account of the Maharaj. Two of the entries signed by Raghav were written by Damodhar in the employ of No. 4 and one by No. 4 himself. As to these receipts, Raghav says that No. 1 when he heard of them told him he had done wrongly, and that he was to go to Kalianji (No. 3) and tell him that it was not right of Jadavji (No. 4) to take receipts. He delivered this message to No. 3 (a servant of No. 2) who said we will get the receipt back. This was on the 2nd March. On 3rd or 4th March No. 3 told Raghav that he had got back the receipts, and he was to tell the Postmaster which he did. As to this Kalianji, No. 3, Raghav says that he was with No. 2 on each of the occasions that he went there on 28th February, and subsequently. When he put the box down and went below, No. 3 went up to the room where No. 2 and No. 1 were. When he returned after lamplight he heard his voice there. When he fetched No. 4 to No. 2, No. 3 was with No. 2. Raghav further said that No. 2 told him that the Rupees 2,000 were advanced to No. 1 "on ornaments." After some discussion whether witness had said "the master's" ornaments, Raghav said No. 1 said he was advancing the money on the Postmaster's ornaments. No. 3 was present when he said this. Next in order of convenience comes the statement of the first accused, Dadabhai, recorded in the case as Exhibit 17. On reference to this statement it will be seen that those portions in which No. 1 denied his guilt were as scrupulously recorded as the portion where he confesses it. On the 4th March about 10 p. m. he denies all concern with the transaction : and says he forwarded the parcel in the condition in which he received it : and also admits that he had been to No. 2 about the date in question. After midnight of the 14th March he gives a detailed account of the tampering with the banghy and theft of its contents, and admits that he took a share in the crime, and asks for pardon. On the 15th March he adds a remark. On the 19th he disowns the previous confession, and alleges that his signature was taken to it when he was asleep. In the portion where he describes the whole transaction, he tells us that he gave the parcel to Raghav to be taken to the residence of No. 2 on the 28th February: that No. 2 and No. 3 opened it after Raghav had gone below, doing so on the terrace whilst he, No. 1, remained inside the room to escape observation : but after the parcel was opened he was called to the terrace to help to get the seals made as they were. Kalianji, No. 3, could not re-sew the wrapper properly, and asked the permission of No. 2 to fetch a tailor, and did fetch a tailor boy, inhabitant of Amra and 12 or 13 years old, who came and sewed up the wrapper. That before the parcel was done up again 15 Koris worth of copper coins were introduced into the parcel. He also describes how he got through Raghav, from Jadavji the Rupees 2,000 in the various sums which Raghav has told us of in his evidence. He does not know he says who melted down the two gold bars recovered from No. 4, but says No. 3 told him that the bars had been prepared. He also refers to the receipts taken by Jadavji No. 4, and says it was only from Raghav that he knew that the Rupees 2,000 were advanced by Jadavji. After noticing incidentally with respect to certain objections over-ruled for reasons already recorded, that the portion of the above confession which led to the discovery of the fact that a tailor boy was called on to sew the wrapper would be admissible as evidence under Section 27 of Act I of 1872 even if this statement of No. 1 had only been made to a police officer, I may remark (almost unnecessarily) that the members of the Court are fully aware of the danger of attaching to much weight to an admission of guilt subsequently disowned. But there is no reason for absolutely rejecting this part of the evidence if the admission is amply and satisfactorily corroborated from an independent source both as to criminating facts and the identity of the persons besides the accused No. 1, in regard to whom the confession may be taken into consideration, who as already ruled are the 2nd and 3rd accused. In fact, in this trial, whatever aid the above confession may be to the imagination, in suggesting immaterial details, our judgments are influenced by other and independent evidence complete in itself and not by the above confession, in deciding on material facts, though we do find the above confession to be amply corroborated. In the statement made by No. 2 to the Committing Magistrate he says that No. 1 was in the habit of visiting him : that he got Jadavji No 4 to advance Rupees 2,000 to No. 1 upon the two gold bars above referred to, which he says No. 1 brought to him on the 28th February ; and further he stated that two ornaments of considerable weight and value, called "Chandra Har" and "Charan Kanthi" which have been recovered from the custody of No. 2, and which undisputedly and undoubtedly formed part of the contents of the insured parcel in question, had been given to No. 2, by No. 1 about the 3rd March to get them sold for No. 1, and that No. 2 had sent them to Bombay to the firm of Goculdas Tejpal to get them sold, as a friendly act to No. 1. Any further connection or knowledge was denied, and the conduct of No. 2 was represented to be good faith, believing that the gold and ornaments belonged to No. 1. As to the receipts which Raghav has said he passed in a book to Jadavji No. 4, it will presently be shown that No. 4 says he took the receipts under the instructions of No. 2 and tore them out of his account book and gave them to No. 2 ; whilst No. 2, the Maharaj says in the above statement of 19th March (Exhibit 18) to the Committing Magistrate that he gave the receipt which No. 4 gave him, to the first accused. Accused No. 3, Kalianji, in his statement recorded by the Committing Magistrate on the 19th and 20th March has given a detailed history of a visit of the Postmaster to the "Haveli" where No. 2 lives ; of the incident of a tailor boy (Chinio) being fetched by him (No. 3) to sew up the wrapper of a tin-box ; of the Postmaster bringing what he represented to be his wife's ornaments ; and two bars of gold separately. He speaks to Jadavji being sent for after the Postmaster left ; and being asked to advance Rupees 1,000 to the Postmaster. He speaks to Raghav having given him a message from No. 1 as to removing the receipts from Jadavji's account book. He says that he added an ornament of his own to be given to Jadavji to make up the security on which the money was to be advanced by Jadavji, and that this ornament "a Tanmani" was returned by Jadavji next day with other ornaments of the Maharaj, No. 1, and could not tell what No. 4 took away in exchange. In this statement No. 3 merely tries to exculpate himself ; and his allegations are of course evidence only against himself. Considering his statement in this light, it will be seen that he substantiates the evidence of Raghav, and of the tailor boy "Chinio," whose evidence is summarized further on. Accused No. 4, Jadavji Gopalji, also made a statement to the Committing Magistrate (Exhibit 20) which he repeats here with some variation as to the exact occasion when one or both the gold bars were received by him. This statement again is to be treated as evidence only against himself. It will be seen on reference to Exhibits 20 and 25 that Jadavji endorses all that Raghav has said in his evidence as to the presence of Jadavji at the "Haveli" of No. 2 : as to the payment of in all Rupees 2,000 in the sums and on the occasions spoken to by Raghav, and as to the writing of the receipts which Jadavji says he returned to No. 2 and which as above noticed No. 2, the Maharaj, says he returned to No. 1. The point on which Jadavji wishes to lay stress is that he was dealing only with the Maharaj No. 2 and not with No. 1 : that he first arranged to pay Rupees 1,000 to No. 2 on the security of certain ornaments including Kalianji's Tanmani, which Jadavji took away on the night of 28th February and which he returned to No. 2 on the next day, receiving in exchange one of the gold bars : and that on the 1st March he further arranged to advance another Rupees 1,000 on the security of another ornament of the Maharaj which he took away and returned next day on receiving in exchange the other gold bar. The deposition of the tailor boy, Chinio Shamji, is recorded as Exhibit 8. He says in effect that being fetched by Kalianji, No. 3, after lamplight one evening to the "Haveli" where No. 2 resides, he was taken to an upper-room where the Maharaj, with whom he was acquainted, was sitting, and a third person was also there with whiskers and a cloth round his head and face. The very banghy parcel now produced in Court was given to him by Kalianje No. 3 to sew up, and he was told by the unknown man with whiskers and wrapped face to sew it with care, having regard to the seals on the "banghy." When Kalianji No. 3 told him to sew, the Maharaj No. 2 was sitting quite close by. This witness pointed out in Court the portion of the wrapper which he sewed. Amongst the ornaments before the Court are a pearl necklace, two pairs of gold "Sankala" and two pairs of gold bangles, and four finger rings which, excepting one finger ring, are proved beyond dispute to have been part of the stolen contents of the parcel, and which were produced about noon on the 15th March to the Divan at Jamnagar by a Mr. Braganza, the Chief military officer under His Highness the Jam. The Counsel for No. 1 and the Counsel for No. 2 made no dispute as to these having formed part of the contents of the "banghy," and the direct evidence on this point is clear. Mr. Braganza's deposition is recorded as Exhibit 9. He says that he was an intimate friend of the Postmaster No. 1, who on the 2nd or 3rd March brought these ornaments to him and asked him to keep them for him, pending an expected inquiry as to a postal fraud which No. 1 said

had taken place at Khambhalia. No. 1 did not wish to be found in possession of these articles as the means by which he had got them though unconnected with this fraud would not bear inquiry. Witness kept the ornaments until 15th March, when he heard in the morning of the arrest of the accused No. 1, on the previous night, and after his duties were over he made a report to the Divan and handed over the above ornaments to him, about noon of the same day, 15th March. Two other of the gold ornaments before the Court are the "Chandan Har" and "Charna Kanthi" of considerable value, weighing about 33¾ tolas, and also undoubtedly and undisputedly proved by direct and trustworthy evidence to have formed part of the contents of the banghy in question. These were admittedly in the hands of accused No. 2 "within 2 or 3 days" of the date when the banghy was re-sewn by Chinio. They were given up under the following circumstances:—The Maharaj when examined as a witness on the 14th March disowned any knowledge of any articles besides the two bars of gold. On the 18th he was made one of the accused in the case. On the 19th March he tendered a writing signed by himself, Exhibit 13b. in this case setting forth that he had received these two gold ornaments from No. 1 in good faith and had sent them to Bombay, and offering to restore them. On the 29th March these two ornaments were produced from Bombay, and the Vakil for No. 2 presented a "Yad" Exhibit 13a, in this case acknowledging that these were produced by No. 2. The evidence of this Vakil Durgashankar is recorded as Exhibit 13. Girdhar Parshotam Exhibit XI and Sundarji Mulji were called to prove that when No. 2 sent the above two ornaments to Bombay, he took care to do so without leaving any trace of the transaction. Their evidence taken with that of Premji Liladhar (Exhibit 29) called for No. 2, proves that the above two ornaments were received by Girdhar Parshotam of Jamnager from the Maharaj No. 2, in a closed parcel without Girdhar knowing the contents and in accordance with a message from No. 2, were addressed by Girdhar Parshotam to Premji Liladhar of Bombay and posted at Jamnagar by Sundarji Mulji, the servant of Girdhar Parshotam. The postal receipt and the addressee's acknowledgment both came from the Post Office into the hands of Girdhar who passed them on to No. 2. The ornaments were posted at Jamnagar on the 3rd March. This packet has been traced in the postal records produced in Court and was sent as a registerd letter. There is no attempt on the part of the defence for No. 2 to deny this transaction. Tarachand Jetha, Exhibit 10, and Damodhar Khimji, Exhibit 14, both in the employ of Jadavji No. 4 were examined as to the two torn pages in the rough account book called Nondhiu, which, it will be remembered, was recovered from the custody of No. 4 on the very day that Raghav was first examined (14th March). They prove that Raghav did pass receipts in this book, on the missing pages, and that the receipts being torn out of the book, one at least of the pages was taken by the instruction of No. 4 to No. 2. No. 4 has said that he took one of the pages himself to No. 2 who again has said (Exhibit 18) that he got the receipt of Raghav from No. 4 and gave it to No. 1. Damodhar Khimji corroborates Raghav as to the payment to him of Rupees 2,000 in the sums he has stated. This witness also says that on the two missing pages of the Nondhiu (Exhibit 14a) accounts were opened in the name of the Maharaj No. 2 for three separate sums of Rupees 500, Rupees 500 and Rupees 1,000 debited to him as paid to Raghav by No. 2's instructions, and it was to these entries that the receipt of Raghav was taken by taking his signature thereto. The rest of Jadavji's account books, to which reference will be made hereafter, were produced for the first time (since the present inquiry began,) on 10th June in this Court by accused No. 4 who has been on bail. There is no account anywhere in any book produced showing the credit of the two *gold bars* as alleged by No. or *the ornaments* on which the money was first advanced as alleged by No. 4, except an entry of the following words below another entry already apparently complete, words which may have been added at any time before the 10th June, and which the members believe were added after the original entry was complete, and after it was intended in the original entry to say nothing about bars or ornaments. A reference to the account book (Avro Exhibit 32e page 254) will show that to all appearance these words were added after the original entry was complete. "In security for this, two gold bars 206 Gadianas in weight."

5. The evidence as to the fifth accused, Dana Kanja, is not complete. Amongst the ornaments in the banghy was a necklace of gold beads weighing about 11½ tolas. In the possession of No. 3, Kalianji, was found such a necklace similar to the above (see deposition of the sender, Mulji Parmanand). Kalianji's account that he got it made of an old piece of gold (whose history he could not trace) by No. 5 was not considered satisfactory, and No. 5 who said he had made it for No. 3 was also arrested in the preliminary inquiry. No. 5 repeats the same story here, and has called a witness Abhesang Exhibit 33, who has not impressed us favourably. The story of No. 5 may be true, or he may be only supporting No. 3 by telling the same story without compromising himself. The evidence against him is not sufficient to bring home the charge against him, and our opinion as to No. 5 is that he must be acquitted.

6. Some of the evidence from the postal records including an extract duly certified from the Jamnagar cash weekly account (Exhibit 2f) purporting to be signed by No. 1 was recorded to show that the Postmaster No. 1 did send Rupees 700 in a registered parcel to Rajkot on the 1st March. This is to be taken with the evidence of Raghav to the above effect. This part of the evidence also shows that the Postmaster No. 1 had delayed without proper cause to remit his cash balances over Rupees 400 according to rule to Rajkot. This is in connection with that part of the admission of No. 1 where he says that he had used for his own purpose part of his cash balance, and was then led on to steal the contents of the banghy.

7. Proceeding now to the defence for the first four accused, Mr. Wadya for No. 1, said he would admit that the "banghy" parcel must have been tampered with in the Jamnagar Post Office and forwarded to Khambhalia after the contents were stolen; but wished us to believe that it was Raghav who did this in collusion with, and for the benefit of, the Maharaj No. 2 without the knowledge or connivance of the Postmaster No. 1. Mr. Tyabji for No. 2 insisted with perhaps not less vehemence that it was No. 1 who stole the contents for his own benefit and without the knowledge or connivance of No. 2. No evidence was called for No. 1. It was argued for him in answer to the evidence for the prosecution of which the leading parts have been above set forth, that No. 1 never made any admission but was entrapped by stratagem into signing the statement ecorded by the Magistrate, Jeyshankar, on the night of 14th March. That the evidence of Raghav is unreliable because he must be considered an accomplice; and because his story is inherently improbable and invented only to save the second accused; and because the condition under which the pardon was offered to him was that he was to give evidence sufficient to secure the conviction of the offender. That as a letter, dated 28th February (15), accompanied the Postmaster's remittance of Rupees 700 to Rajkot, it should be inferred that this money was actually sent on 28th February and on the 1st March as stated by Raghav corroborated by the postal records. That the detention of the banghy in question on Sunday, 27th February, in the Jamnagar Post Office was not suspicious, as though No. 1, had forwarded other banghies on Sundays, he had ceased Sunday despatches for ten continuous Sundays. That if the tailor boy, Chinio, and Raghav both went to the "Haveli" of No. 2 after dusk, they should have seen each other. That Chinio ought to have been able to say whether the third man was a Parsi. That the receipts passed by Raghav were removed to save No. 2, not No. 1. That No. 1 did not get any part of the 2,000 Rupees paid by No. 4. That Raghav is not a *confessed* accomplice and says nothing to incriminate himself. That the Postmaster was not likely to send on the parcel without making the weight the same as before. That Braganza is untrustworthy because several hours elapsed between his hearing of the arrest of No. 1 and his giving the pearl necklace and other ornaments to the Divan of Jamnagar, and these ornaments were not mentioned in "the alleged" confession of No. 1, and amongst the ornaments which Braganza gave up was a gold finger ring not identified and not of the sort usually worn by Parsis. Other arguments, which it is not necessary to repeat, are on the notes on the record. For the Maharaj No. 2, some of the witness for the prosecution were recalled and further questioned. Certain account books of No. 4 were tendered "to show the (petty) dealings between No. 2 and No. 4 previous to the 28th February." The tailor boy, Chinio, was recalled, and said without his previous deposition of 15th March to Mr. Jeyshankar in Mr. Jagannath's Court building being shown or read to him, that he could not remember at this distance of time whether he said on that occasion "that a man *like* the Maharaj was sitting at a distance when he sewed the parcel." Mr. Jagannath was called (Exhibit 28), and said that his impression was that Chinio did say this when he questioned him before Jeyshankar recorded his deposition, but he was not ready to swear that Chinio did say so. Mr. Chandulal was recalled for No. 2, and was positive that Chinio did not say so. Premji Liladhar, in employ of the widow of Gokaldas Tejpal, was called (Exhibit 29), and produced the outer cover of the registered letter bearing Bombay Post-mark of 6th March, in which the "Chandan Har" and Charna Kanthi were received by him from Girdhar Parshotam, who addressed and sent the letter for No. 2 to Bombay. This witness also produced certain correspondence *now first brought forward*, which was tendered to show that No. 2 was only trying to dispose of these ornaments on behalf of No. 1. They are marked 29a, 29c, 29d, 29e. Sundarji Meghji Exhibit 30 and Hirji Liladhar Exhibit 31 were called to prove that on a previous occasion No. 2 having to dispose of a Sirpesh sent it to Bombay through Sundarji Meghji in the same way that the above two ornaments were sent, but they prove this material difference that whilst Girdhar Parshotam merely addressed and posted the ornaments for No. 2 to a person selected by No. 2, and Girdhar did not even know the contents of the letter packet, Sundarji Meghji was entrusted by No. 2 with a Sirpesh which Sundarji forwarded by post to his *own* agent Hirji Liladhar at Bombay, with his own letter of instructions as to the disposal of the Sirpesh. In this case Sundarji was the real and not only ostensible sender of the packet. Dhanji Gokaldas (Exhibit 32), who is in the employ of No. 4 and also one of his witnesses, was examined as to the contents of the account books of No. 4. It was argued by Mr. Tyabji for No. 2, that there was nothing in the evidence except in the confession of No. 1, and the deposition of the tailor boy, Chinio, which was inconsistent with the hypothesis that No. 2 had merely got No. 4 to advance Rupees 2,000 for No. 1 on certan gold bars produced by No. 1, and had sent the two ornaments "Chadan Har" and "Charna Kathi" to Bombay to be sold on account of No. 1: and that No. 2 acted throughout in an honest manner, and from motives of pure friendship. We were told by Mr. Tyabji that it was not disputed that Chinio did sew up a banghy, but he may be merely drawing on his imagination when he puts the scene in the room of No. 2 at the Haveli, or may have been instigated by the widow of the late Maharaj, or some one in her behalf, to falsely say that No. 2 was present. We were also told by Mr. Tyabji as a reason for not attempting to shake Raghav in cross-examination that "he did not care to touch Raghav in cross-exmination because his evidence did not seem to go further than what his client No. 2 had already admitted." No. 2 got the money Rupees 2,000 advanced by Jadavji No. 4 because his assistance was useful: he got the receipts back for No. 1 because No. 1 wanted them and No. 2 had no cause for suspicion. He got the gold bars from No. 2 not having any cause for suspicion. The bars may have been brought in the very parcel which Raghav says he and No. 1 took to No. 2. He had no cause to consider No. 2's possession of such gold bars as suspicions. He passed on the gold bars to No. 4, and did not as No. 4 alleges first give ornaments to No. 4 as the security for the advance. He sent the two ornaments to Bombay on account of No. 1 whom he believed to be in need, and anxious to sell the ornaments out of Jamnagar, and he returned them to the authorities with as much honesty as Briganza had given up other ornaments. And we were asked not to believe that a person of the position of No. 2 would "join in a conspiracy to commit a common theft as that is what the charges amount to." It was further contended that it was not true that No. 2 was pressing No. 1 to repay a previous loan of Rupees 700 as No. 1 says, because Raghav has proved that this previous loan had been wholly repaid. No witnesses were called for Kalianji No. 3. The case as against him rests on the same evidence as Braganza against No. 2, except as to Kalianji's statement to the Magistrate, Jeyshankar, and his pleader has endorsed the arguments of the Counsel for No 2. In addition to the oral evidence of Dhanji Exhibit 32, the pleader for No. 4 has tendered an account book "Avro" for the Samyat year 1937 to show how the transaction as to the gold bars was brought to account by No. 4 at pages 254 and 259. It was argued for this accused (No. 4) that he had advanced Rupees 2,000 to No. 2 on the security of ornaments, of No. 2 and No. 3, afterwards exchanged for gold bars: that he did so in the good faith as an ordinary business transaction, and without any cause for suspecting that the bars were proceeds of stolen property. It was denied that No. 4 got the gold bars as the first security as No. 2 alleges.

8. Proceeding now to the conclusions at which we have arrived. We hold that No. 1 did make the statement recorded on the night of 14th March after mid-night and that he made it voluntarily and that it has been amply corroborated. We look upon Raghav as an informer, but there is not sufficient evidence to show that he was an accomplice though he must have had a very shrewd suspicion of what was going on. We think that the form of the offer of pardon made to him in writing by Jeyshankar was very objectionable as it stipulated that he was to give sufficient true evidence to *lead to a conviction of the offenders*, and this is sufficient to make us approach the evidence of such a witness with grave distrust. But we find that the evidence which he has given after this promise was recorded in a certificate on 18th March is not different from what he had said before this promise was made. We also find that his evidence as against No. 1 is amply corroborated by other and independent evidence of great weight, whilst as against No. 2, 3 and 4 his statements besides being amply corroborated as endorsed by these three accused instead of being denied. In considering the weight to be given to Raghav's evidence we are not therefore met by the difficulties which often arise in dealing with such a witness. We hold that the tailor boy Chinio is a truthful witness who has accurately described what he knows, as to this the members assure me that they have not the least doubt in their minds.

9. As to the attempt made to shake his evidence and the manner in which that attempt was made, it is necessary to make the following observations:—When Chinio was cross-examined by Mr. Tyabji for No. 2 on 9th June, he was expressly cross-examined about the Maharaj being present when the parcel was re-sewn. He said as to his deposition of 15th March, which we were then told had been taken down by the Magistrate, Jeyshankar, in the Court building of Mr. Jagannath, under the personal supervision of Mr. Jagannath, "I *was* asked whether I had sewn that banghy. I *was* asked whether the Maharaj was there. I said he *was* there." And there was no dispute then as to the acquaintance of Chinio with the Maharaj. On the 14th June when Chinio was recalled at the request of No. 2 he was asked, without his recorded deposition of 15th March being shewn to him (in which the suggested words do not appear) whether he would swear that he had not said on that occasion "that a man *like* the Maharaj was sitting at a distance." He replied "that after this lapse of time he could not remember, but he had no knowledge of having said so." The reason given for putting this question was that it was alleged that Mr. Jagannath had in the precincts of this Court building after Chinio's deposition was closed interrogated this witness for the prosecution and taxed him with having given evidence in this trial inconsistent with what Chinio had previously on 15th March said to Mr. Jagannath. Mr. Jagannath being called as a witness for No. 2 denied that he had interrogated Chinio to this effect, but said that his *impression* was that Chinio had spoken as above before his deposition was formally recorded on the 15th March. Mr. Chandulal who says he heard all that Chinio said to Mr. Jagannath, is positive that Chinio did not say "a man *like* the Maharaj was sitting *at a distance*" but that he said the same as he has said in this Court and was recorded on the 15th March. There were others present when Chinio was sent for and questioned on 15th March, including the Magistrate, Jeyshankar, and the chief Minister, Mr. Maganlal, but no attempt was made to follow this up. Now Mr. Jagannath describes himself as one of the highest judicial officers in the Jamnagar State, and says that he was specially deputed to watch the preliminary inquiry as it was one in which special care was necessary as British interests were concerned. We think it extraordinary that, if Chinio did say as alleged, Mr. Jagannath should have only "an impression:" that he should not have noticed the variation when Chinio's deposition was formally recorded on 15th March in his presence: and that Mr. Jagannath's "impression" should only come to light at this advanced stage, and that both Chinio and the Magistrate, Jeyshankar, should have been allowed to leave the box with out any question on this point. Looking to all the circumstances and to the manner in which Mr. Jagannath gave his evidence, a manner which contrasted most unfavourably with that in which Mr. Chandulal gave his, we must record that we accept Mr. Chandulal's evidence that Chinio did not say the words insinuated by Mr. Jagannath, and that Mr. Jagannath had no ground for any such impression. We cannot believe that the deposition of Chinio on 15th March would have been recorded in the words it is, in Mr. Jagannath's presence, and that Mr. Jagannath's "impression" would have come to light in this manner, if Chinio had made any such statement to Mr. Jagannath. We regret to feel forced to record that we think that Mr. Jagannath Itcharam would have shewn a greater respect for this Court if not for his own position if he had refrained from attempting to influence our judgments by an impression in his own mind for which we fail to find the slightest foundation, and which there is every reason to believe did not exist in Mr. Jagannath's mind before the 14th June.

10. As to the insinuation that Chinio has falsely represented that No. 2 was present when he sewed up the parcel, because he has been instigated to do so by the widow of the late Maharaj, or some one acting for her, we cannot find that it has the least foundation. As to Braganza's evidence we believe his statement that he got the ornaments he has produced, from No. 1, about the 2nd or 3rd March. We do not thing that there was such an unwarrantable delay between his hearing of the arrest of No. 1 and his taking the ornaments to the Divan as to make his evidence untrustworthy. Seeing that he had meanwhile to attend His Highness the Jam on duty the delay was not considerable and we do not find any material discrepancies in his evidence. We see no force in the argument that Braganza is not to be believed because No. 1 said nothing in his deposition on 14th March about this part of the stolen property. It is not unlikely that No. 1 hoped that Braganza would not give them up and that thus he would ultimately retain them. Mr. Wadya's argument that the banghy may have been removed by Raghav and tampered with without the knowledge of No. 1 is refuted not only by the evidence above summarized as to the facts and as to the portion of the stolen ornaments in the recent possession No. 1, but also by the report made by accused No. 1, himself, on 11th March (Exhibit 2b) to his official superior, in which he dwells on the care he had bestowed on the custody of the parcel and its despatch after it was weighed by himself and found of correct weight before he sent it to Khambhalia, it being despatched under his personal supervision. Whilst we give all possible weight to the position of the second accused we cannot consider the facts proved in the case consistent with that honesty of purpose alleged in his behalf. We do not think that an honest man would have denied on 14th March all knowledge of the ornaments which No. 2 subsequently on 19th March promised to restore. We think that the suspicion attaching to the mode in which ornaments were sent to Bombay is not removed by the attempt to show that the Maharaj adopted an equally secret mode for sending another ornament (Sirpesh) to Bombay on a previous occasion, an attempt which fails because the Sirpesh was posted by Sundarji Meghji to his own agent in Bombay Hirji Liladhar; whilst Girdhar Parshotam addressed and posted the "Chandan Har" and "Charna Kanthi" for No. 2 to the person indicated by No. 2 without knowing what the packet contained. It is vain to contend that there was no effort to conceal this transaction by adopting this precaution for hiding the name of the real sender. Moreover, even when No. 2 was questioned on 19th March, and before this incident was known, he appears to us to have feigned forgetfulness of the name of the man through whom he had sent these ornaments, and to have purposely kept silence about this incident. There can be no dispute that No. 2 was in possession of this portion of the stolen contents of the banghy parcel very soon after the theft. There is no evidence whatever how he acquired that possession unless we take it that they were in the banghy which without any denial from No. 2, Raghav took to his residence on the 28th February. There is no satisfactory explanation why such evidence should not be forthcoming if No. 2 got them on any other occasion. The allegation that No. 2 believed No. 1 wanted to sell them as he was in debt, and that they belonged to No. 1 is not probable. No. 2 who had been lending money to No. 1 would know as well as Raghav what ornaments No. 1 possessed, and according to No. 2 himself, he knew that No. 1 had only just received 2,000 rupees. We fail to see why if the advance of Rupees 2,000 was a business transaction in which No. 2 only intervened as a friend, No. 2 should have been so ready to assist No. 1 in getting the trace in No. 4's books of this transaction obliterated by tearing out the two pages on which an account was opened in the name of No. 2 and Raghav's signature taken. If the transaction between No. 2 and No. 4 as to the advance of this Rupees 2,000 was an honest business transaction, there is no reason for the material discrepancy between the statements of No. 2 and No. 4 as to whether No. 4 received the gold bars at the outset from No. 2, or first got ornaments and then exchanged them for the gold bars: and there would be no reason for the transaction not appearing in the usual manner in the shop accounts of accused No. 4. It was meaningless for No. 4 to tear out the pages in which he opened an account with No. 2 as to this transaction and give the pages to No. 2 and then open another account by an entry in the "Avro" in place of the pages torn out of the "Nondhiu." The entries on the missing pages of the "Nondhiu" were silent as to ornaments or gold bars. The entry in the "Avor" which in point of fact may have been made any time before it was produced here, obviously was first completed without any reference to ornaments or gold bars. The few words at the bottom about the gold bars as security were palpably added afterwards, and after the original entry stood without reference to gold bars or ornaments. Looking to all the facts proved in the case and the manner in which the entry in the "Avro" is made, we believe that this entry in the "Avro" was made after the Nondhiu was seized on 14th March with its mutilated pages, and that the words about "2 gold bars in security" were added still more recently. Looking at the accounts produced, and the evidence in the case, it is evident that there was no intention on the part of No. 4 at first to have any trace in his accounts as to the ornaments or gold bars on which the Rupees 2,000 were advanced. We find the evidence of Chinio to be thoroughly supported by all the facts proved in the case, and we believe him to have told us the truth, we have no doubt in our minds that the "banghy" in question was re-sewn by him at the residence of No. 2 and in his presence. We are satisfied that this was the banghy which Raghav and No. 1 had brought there on the same day, and that its contents were removed at the residence of No. 2, and we think that there is no escape from the conclusion that No. 2 was aware of the nature of the transaction which was going on: and that it was with this knowledge that he helped No. 1 to get the traces of the payment of Rupees 2,000 in No. 4's book obliterated: and we feel no doubt that No. 2 knew that the two ornaments he sent to Bombay were part of the contents of this banghy. We also hold that No. 4 did as he says receive ornaments from No. 2 when he advanced the money, but we do not believe that he exchanged them for the gold bars. The state of his account books, his own statements, and the evidence in the case convince us that when the two pages were torn out of his "Nondhiu" he had no other entry of the transaction, and did not intend to make any entry till after the events of 14th March, and even then had not made up his mind to enter any reference to bars of gold or to ornaments. All this is quite inconsistent with good faith: and we are satisfied that the ornaments which No. 4 first received from No. 2 were ornaments stolen from the banghy, and that No. 4 had reason to believe that they were stolen. We also think it is almost certain that it was No. 4 who got these ornaments melted into two gold bars.

11. We convict the first accused, Dadabhai Temulji, of the offence of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and sentence him to suffer five years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default suffer further rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. We convict the second accused Vrijnathji of dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen, and sentenced him to suffer two years' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rupees 2,000, or in default to suffer six months' further simple imprisonment. We convict the third accused, Kaliadji Pranjivan, of the offence of dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen, and sentence him to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rupees 1,000, or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months. We convict the fourth accused, Jadavji Gopalji, of the offence of dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen, and sentence him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rupees 1,000, or in default to suffer six months' further rigorous imprisonment. In the above findings and sentences I concur with all the members, who have expressed a unanimous opinion. But as to the place where the second accused is to suffer imprisonment the members express their wish that the second accused should not be confined in the Jail, but kept in the Rajkot Station. On that recommendation I can only observe that the matter is one for the consideration of Government. Whilst it is in accord with the practice of this Court as long established, under approval of the Hon'ble Board of Directors to show lenity to offenders guilty of acts of retaliation in a proved lawless state of society, the present offence does not come within this category. It has always been usual as far as I am aware for this Court to send offenders convicted under its authority, to the Criminal Jail, and it is for the Government to decide whether the usual procedure should be interrupted, and whether there are any grounds for interfering with the ordinary course of the law as to the place where the sentence is to be carried out. As to the remaining heads of the charge, the requirements of the case are perhaps sufficiently met by the above convictions and sentences, and we would suspend the inquiry into the remaining heads of the charge.

12. With regard to the convictions and sentences above recorded it remains to be noticed that it was argued late in the trial for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th accused that the charges should not have been framed under the Indian Penal Code but that we should look to the abridged Penal Code of the Jamnagar State as the substantive criminal law prevailing in that State, though it was not urged that theft and receiving stolen property are not offences according to this view in that State. The argument is founded upon an erroneous conception of the nature and extent of the criminal jurisdiction of this Court. The accused are not being tried by a Municipal Court of British India for offences committed in foreign territory: they have been committed for trial by a State specially empowered by duly constituted authority to make that commitment to the Chief Court of Criminal Justice which has for 50 years been invested by the Government with jurisdiction throughout the whole Province of Kathiawar, with the sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors and the concurrence of the Chiefs themselves. One of the avowed objects for establishing this Court in 1831 was "to provide a mode of judicial procedure in the case of individuals too strong or influential to be tried by a Chief," and although under the altered state of circumstances since this Court was established, the plenary jurisdiction of the Jamnagar State has become recognized, and some of the accused would come under the ordinary criminal jurisdiction of the Jamnagar State, no argument can be based on that fact, because the State of Jamnagar has specially waived in this case any right of jurisdiction it may have possessed, and has itself committed this case to this Court for trial. And seeing that this Court has never in the course of fifty years' administration of justice, *throughout* the Province, as far as I can trace, tried accused persons under the provisions of any local Darbari Court, but has on the contrary been guided within certain limits by the substantive and adjective criminal law prevailing in British India. I have not considered it necessary to cite the abridged Penal Code of Jamnagar in the charges framed at this trial. But at the same time it is to be observed that it has not been attempted by the prosecution to use the Criminal Acts of the Legislature so as to give a criminal complexion to acts done in the Jamnagar State which are in themselves innocent acts in that State. I would also observe that the accused were originally committed by a Jamnagar Magistrate to the Jamnagar Sessions Court upon charges framed under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, which was expressly cited in those charges. In that Sessions Court the trial was commenced, and the accused pleaded to the charges under the Indian Penal Code without objection being there taken, whilst the Sessions Judge of Jamnagar, who is one of my colleagues in the present trial, was consulted by me on this special point whether the law cited in the charges should be amended, by the addition of any reference to the Jamnagar abridged Penal Code, and he considers it quite unnecessary because the Criminal Courts in the Jamnagar State are themselves guided by the spirit of the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. It may be noted that this objection as to the substantive law applicable was not taken in this Court till 17th June when the Counsel for No. 2 made his final address in defence of No. 2.

13. In this trial the President has received much assistance from the members who carefully followed all the evidence. An objection made at the outset to two of the members because they were officials of the Jamnagar State was over-ruled. There seemed to be sufficient and proper and obvious grounds why the President at this trial should be assisted by judicial officers of the Jamnagar State.

H. F. ASTON, President.

Rajkot, 11th July, 1881.

LITERARY DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE Lord Mayor entertained about three hundred gentlemen connected with literature and journalism at a dinner at the Mansion House on Saturday, June 25th. The guests included the Earl of Lytton, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Desart, Lord Houghton, Viscount Sherbrooke, Mr. Justice Grove, Lord Lamington, the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, M.P., and Canon Farrar.

After the loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," to which Lieut.-General Shadwell and Colonel F. Burnaby replied.—In responding for "The House of Lords," the Earl of Rosslyn paid a tribute to the memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield.—Dr. Playfair replied for "The House of Commons."—The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Representatives of Literature."

Lord Houghton and Lord Lytton responded for Poetry. The latter remarked that he could not help feeling that the man who attempted to talk about poetry with any confidence in the presence of poets was liable to the rebuke which was administered by one of the great ladies of the Bourbon Court to her family physician, when she told him that he had taken an unwarrantable liberty and had committed a most unpardonable impertinence attempting to bleed her in her own presence (laughter). It was one thing to have a little corner of one's own in poetry, and now and then to return to it with joyful feelings; but it was quite another thing to have to return thanks for Poet's Corner, and there was only one poetical image which he could think of as at all appropriate to his position, and that was the image of Hogarth's distressed poet. Because, like that unfortunate man, he was peremptorily called upon not only to acknowledge an obligation, but to discharge it upon the spot, without even a moment's delay. Under these circumstances he was tempted to take a hint from a story which was told him by the late M. Thiers of two gentlemen of his acquaintance. One of these gentlemen owed the other a sum of money as a debt of honour, but he showed so marked a disinclination to discharge it that at last his friend reproached him with having forgotten his debt. "No," he said, "I have not forgotten it, for I acknowledge it, and what is more, I am perfectly willing to go on acknowledging it all my life" (laughter). The noble Earl proceeded: Standing in this famous hall, assisting at this sumptuous entertainment, where you, my Lord Mayor, have so gracefully dispensed to the literary tortoise the civic turtle (laughter), it is impossible for any man to forget or underrate the immense obligation owed by poetry, and more especially by living poets to that genius of commerce which is here the genius of the place. I think it was a German humorist who once remarked that formerly poets used to live in garrets, and then Princes used to visit them; but now they lived in fine houses and went to visit Princes. But I must say on behalf of poets, or at least of those with whom I have any personal acquaintance, I think their souls are too aspiring to require the material convenience of garrets in order to mount to the skies and to lift themselves to the clouds, as regards that portion of their lives which they pass in this beef and mutton eating world. I think poets have every cause to contemplate with considerable satisfaction such an agreeable change in their position, more especially when that change is accompanied with an immense extension of their intellectual influence. And this change they owe entirely to that spirit of commercial enterprise which has every where been the great solvent of feudal bondage that remained longer on literature than on any other department of productive labour. Why, to a very late period of its history imaginative literature in this country was mainly sustained by relations between the poet and the patron; while now it is only sustained upon those nobler and happier relations which subsist between the poet and the publisher (hear); and it is to the social wealth diffused by commerce that we owe this large diffusion of the intellectual wealth of literature. How vast is the advance made in the progress of the people towards the enjoyment of their higher intellectual faculties when the literature addressed to them no longer needs the passionate stimulus of powerful political interest, and when that literature includes masterpieces of the imagination, and the purveyors find it to their interest to elevate the character of their books in proportion as they lower their price. I remember having heard one of a Secretary of State who, in the days before competitive examination, used to be very much pestered by applications for appointments from the friends and relatives of young gentlemen. As soon as he had ascertained what was the age of the candidate—usually twenty-one—his invariable question was, "But, now, has this young gentleman written any poetry?" Well, of course, the friends of the young gentlemen hastened to assure the Minister that he was much too practical for any nonsense of that kind; and then this artful Minister used to get rid of the candidate by replying, "In that case I am very much afraid he won't do, because, you see, when a young gentleman arrives at the age of twenty without having scribbled a line of verse, good, bad, or indifferent, I am afraid he can have but very little in him" (laughter). I don't wish to suggest that sweeping generalisation is a just one, but I do strongly feel myself what was stated by my noble friend (Lord Houghton) when he insisted on the inevitable connection between the practical departments of life and the imaginative departments of literature; and therefore it is that, while recognising on behalf of imaginative writers the almost limitless expansion of the influence which they owe to the substance of the public, I trust the genius of English poetry will retain its great obligations to the genius of English commerce by strengthening and beautifying in the imagination of the English people all those sobrieties of society and those domestic sanctities which must in the long run constitute the national safeguard of any great commercial community such as our own. One of the most practical of Greek philosophers declared in his age that the gift of poetry to the country was even more potent than philosophy in the promotion of civic virtue and public probity. So long as that can be said of English poetry, I feel no doubt that its representatives will always be welcome guests in this great civic hall (cheers).

Mr. R. D. Blackmore and Mr. William Black replied as the representatives of Fiction; and Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., and M. Ulbach for Biography; Dr. W. Smith acknowledging the toast of Classical Literature.

Viscount Sherbrooke, responding for Journalism, said—It seems to me that the condition in which this country stands at this moment is this, that our scientific and mathematical and other improvements have, to a certain degree, overpowered and overshadowed the purely intellectual part of education. I think no one can doubt that that is in some degree the cause. It is so from the enormous increase of physical resources which enables the newspapers every morning to crowd upon your table information which in former years might nearly have supplied the wants of a whole twelve months. The question, then, is, this information being furnished in such enormous quantities, how to get it digested, how to get it understood, how to get the most we can out of it—how is that to be done for the use of people who are busily employed in very laborious and overwhelming pursuits? For that purpose mankind has invented journalism—journalism quite in a different sense from what it used to be years ago when it was merely a commentary over and over again on a few simple facts. Journalism has now taken upon itself a larger and more useful duty. It takes upon itself to make up people's minds for them who have not time to make them up for themselves (laughter) and it gives them the choice beforehand in what sense they wish them to be made up (laughter). I call that a most noble and glorious institution (continued laughter). I do not think even that the future can have anything to compare with it. Ordinary people would say, Let us have a thing properly threshed out and discussed, and then we can come to a conclusion; but in this lightning age we have no time for that, so we say, Here is Mr. A., who holds a certain set of opinions, and will certainly come to one conclusion, and here is Mr. B., who will certainly arrive at another conclusion. I like to have the conclusion of Mr. A., or I like to have that of Mr. B., so let us pay the money to the man we like best, and so we shall get what we want (laughter). I call that a splendid improvement on the old jog-trot way of proceeding when people thought the thing was to sit down, and not in a few minutes, or even in a few hours, but after months and years of careful consideration, to work out the exact truth of the problems of history (hear, hear). *Nous avons change tout cela* (laughter). Why it is all done in half an hour. In the morning, probably before the ink is dry, it is whisked off in a train that goes about five o'clock, and all the world knows what to think on every subject. So that, although Nature has poured on us in extraordinary abundance these means of obtaining such an immense quantity of knowledge, we have shown ourselves perfectly unequal to cope with Nature, so we have got gentlemen who can go quite as fast as she can, and I have no doubt if there was anything to be got by it could go a great deal faster (laughter). Now, gentlemen, I shall not trouble you with any further remarks. I think I have performed all that can be reasonably expected from me in responding for the gentlemen of the press (laughter and cheers).

Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Archibald Forbes also responded.

Mr. Walter, M. P., then proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor," who briefly replied, and the proceedings terminated.

MISAPPLICATION OF THE CHIOS RELIEF FUNDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.

THE cause of the arrest of Sadyk Pasha is said to be (to put it in a mild form) mismanagement of the funds committed to his charge as President of the Relief Committee for the victims of the earthquake. When Major Trotter went down to Chios on behalf of the International Central Relief Committee, a question arose of the amalgamation of the two Committees, with Sadyk Pasha as Honorary President; but it was found that the latter endeavoured to obtain the entire control over the distribution of the charity. Such opposition was shown to that course by the Central Committee, backed by her Majesty's Embassy, that the idea was abandoned.

With regard to the charges brought against Sadyk Pasha, the astounding fact has come to my knowledge, for the truth of which I can vouch, that a few days before his removal from his post at Chios he handed in a statement of account to the Representative of the Central Committee, showing an available balance in hand of about eleven thousand pounds; but when the new Governor arrived five hundred pounds only were found in the chest, and no explanation was tendered as to the disposal of the missing ten thousand five hundred. Assurances were given that in the interval no money had been distributed to the victims of the earthquake. A Commission has been instituted to inquire into the Pasha's conduct, and will, I understand, go back as far as the time when he occupied the post of Finance Minister, especially into his dabbling some two years ago in Turkish funds with the assistance of a well-known Greek banker. The latter was then in a small way of business in Galata, but has recently become one of the shining lights on the Paris Bourse, presumably with the object of forcing up Consols to par; but which operations, however favourable they may have been for the two financiers in question, resulted in a loss to the Treasury of some two millions of pounds. It has been the subject of much remark here that through the influence of the banker in question large sums which were subscribed in France for the sufferers by the earthquake have been, notwithstanding repeated expostulations invariably sent to Sadyk Pasha's Committee, instead of to the International Central Relief Committee, which has the support of all the Embassies, and the names of whose members are a guarantee that the funds entrusted to their care will be properly distributed.—*Standard Correspondent.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half pints, pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 77, Strand, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,102—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	,, 2	8
Third do.	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8	As. per Line.
Second do.	4½	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 25th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 25th July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports [illegible] Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA [illegible] RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons [illegible] and Bills of Lading granted in exchange [illegible] offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 360	,, 220	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 110
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350	,, 115

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,012	280	26th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	113 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	26th July
s. DECCAN	3129	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th ,,
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th ,,
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd ,,
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
BRINDISI	3542	550	Geo. Lee	29th July.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	12th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th instant the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	27th Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	1st Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	13th Aug.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS, BY THE POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured by WINDSOR and NEWTON.

On sale by their appointed Agents,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY

14 CARAT GOLD ON IVORY
Will last for years.

Shirt Studs	per set	Rs. 2-8
Ditto with Collar Stud	,, ,,	3-0
Solitaires	,, ,,	3-8 to 9 0
Links	,, ,,	8-8 to 9 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per pot, cash...Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS and MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE (REGISTERED.)

THE striking and sustained success of this Beverage, which has at once assumed the lead among the new Phosphic drinks, was inevitable, and is to be attributed largely to the fact of its being a Grape Juice. In this natural character it stands apart, appealing to a taste which is innate in mankind, and it comes to us commended alike by nature and by therapeutics. Increased experience confirms the opinion that, as an adjunct to the diet and as a habitual beverage, it is without equal. In sickness, in health, in solitude, in society, it is more than acceptable. Vivone will soon become a simple necessity.

Dozen Rs. 3. Two dozens, with case, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office at noon of FRIDAY, the 29th instant, to pass the Audited Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June, 1881, declare a dividend, to elect a Director in place of Mr. W. WILSON, resigned, and to sanction the proposal of the Directors to put up the looms in the new Mill.

By order of
GAVIN S. JONES,
Managing Director.
Cawnpore, 18th July, 1881.

CRICKET.

THE dates which have been fixed for the principal Cricket Matches of this season in Western India, are hereby published at the request of those interested.

BOMBAY vs. POONA.
At Poona—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Aug. 19th and 20th.
NORTH vs. SOUTH (excluding the Presidency Town.)
At Poona—MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29th, 30th, and 31st.
BOMBAY vs. MOFUSSIL.
At Bombay—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 2nd & 3rd.

G. VIDAL,
Hony. Secy. for Cricket, Poona Gymkhana.
Poona, 20th July, 1881.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TO be registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each shareholders liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL Rs. 500,000 in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 500 each. Payment Rs. 50 on allotment, the remainder by four calls of Rs. 100 per share, and one call of Rs. 50, at intervals of not less than three months. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid in advance.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE COTTON, Esq., Chairman, Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited.
PEEROSHAW RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Director, Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited.
ADURJEE MUNCHERJEE, Esq., Director, Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited.
MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE LAKRAWALLA, Esq., Merchant, Broach.
GOOLABDASS JAMNADASS PARBHUDASS, Vakil, Esq., Surat.
MOTEELALL LALBHOY TALEEWALA, Esq., of the firm of Pursotumdass Venedass, Broach.
PURSOTUMDASS VANILALL, Esq., of the firm of Purmanundass Bhaijeebhai, Broach.

BANKERS.
BANK OF BOMBAY, Broach.

AGENTS.
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

PROSPECTUSES and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers or the Agents of the Company at Broach and Bombay.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the Agents at Broach and Bombay.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 20th July, 1881.

DR. LOCOCK'S LOTION

FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,

REMOVES sunburn and freckles, and renders the skin soft and blooming. For Gentlemen after shaving it allays the smarting pain and makes the face delightfully cool and pleasant.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4, cash.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPARKLING VIN-VITÆ,

A DELICIOUS and wholesome sparkling PHOSPHATED IRON BEVERAGE, NON-ALCOHOLIC, a BRAIN and NERVE TONIC and NUTRIENT TONIC BEVERAGE of stimulating and exhilarating power, possessing a finest and unequalled AROMA and TASTE, is AGREEABLE, INVIGORATING and INVALUABLE as a delightful Tonic Drink for all ages, and all classes of PEOPLE, both as a source of physical and mental energy of every day life, and also in illness.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8, [illegible] per case of two doz. Rs. 5-8.

VIN-VITÆ [illegible] prepared only by
B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! ASTHMA!!!

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING PULMONIC BALM,

FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial and you will never be disappointed.

A MILD and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger, even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE BEST SELECTED CHIRETTA,

BEING a liquid form of Saccharo-Chirettine prepared without heat and containing the active principle in a state of purity. It is the best of all vegetable bitter TONICS, and has been mentioned in the highest terms by medical authorities as a remedy in FEVER, NERVOUS and MUSCULAR DEBILITY and CLIMATIC PROSTRATION. It and Saccharo-Chirettine are the most certain of all the preparations of Chiretta.

Per Phial Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption, extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co. are now able to turn out these Beverages in a state of perfection which CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Their new Factory, of which inspection is invited, embraces Filtering Arrangements which are absolutely Perfect, a thorough treatment with Charcoal depriving the filtered water of ALBUMENOID NITROGEN and all other unwholesome impurities. The whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

D. S. KEMP & Co. invite comparison of the following Waters with those of any other Maker whatever:—

	Per doz.	
Soda Water (5 grains Bicarbonate per bottle)	Rs. 0	12
Aerated Water	,, 0	12
Tonic Water (Quinine & Bigarade Orange Blossom)	,, 1	0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (incomparable)	,, 1	8
Lemonade	,, 1	0
Gingerade	,, 1	0
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœa)	,, 0	12
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœa)	,, 1	0
Lithia Water (British Pharmacopœa)	,, 1	8
Seltzer Water	,, 1	0
Bottles charged extra	,, 2	0

Preserve the pungency by opening gently and decanting on Ice.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE BEST, PUREST AND MOST WHOLESOME NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONDE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 3, bottles included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palate; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness ("as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S OZO is a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and, being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

Cut on the most approved system ensuring a perfect fit and comfort in the Saddle.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
WHIPCORD—The best chipping norton in every shade of colour	24 0	THIN BEDFORD CORD—A special Texture for station wear, soft and elastic	26 0
BEDFORD CORD—recommended for district use or hard riding, small, medium, and large cord	26 0	WHITE BEDFORD CORD—Made from finest wool	36 0
		WHITE DOESKIN, the very best quality	38 0

Our improved self-measuremet form on application.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS. BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.

Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap. 91.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the Owners of BOTH the original "Bull-Dog" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

Any subsidiary bottler using the "Bull-Dog" Mark is accountable to Read Brothers, and must deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.

But Consumers of so-called "Bull-Dog" Beer should note that there are two distinct brands; one being a Bull-Dog and the other a Bull-Dog's Head. Both Brands belongs to Read Brothers, but they and they alone use the Bull-Dog's Head to authenticate their own bottling of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and they cannot answer for any other.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company has been formed for the purposes of meeting the great and increasing demand for

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,

and for introducing for the first time into India the

TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM,

Now so extensively and successfully carried out in England. Numerous applications having come in from all parts of India for instruments on hire and on the HIRE PAYMENT SYSTEM, the Company has already ordered an extensive stock of

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.

To arrive by the end of October, from the best and most celebrated makers in Europe and America. And being direct importers will be in a position to offer instruments from a large stock, and on the most advantageous terms to purchasers.

The stock now on hand comprises a varied assortment of

FIRST CLASS IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

And instruments can now be hired on the

TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM.

A liberal discount being allowed for cash payment.

Terms may be ascertained on application.

In addition to the abovementioned branch of the business, the Company propose to largely increase their stock of

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

And every other kind of Musical Instrument will be available, as also musical fittings and appurtenances of every kind.

Arrangements are being made for regular supplies of

NEW SHEET MUSIC

From the leading publishers of

ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ITALY

THE FINE ARTS

Will form a branch of the Company's business, and selections will be made regularly from the best works of the most celebrated masters in

OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS,
OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.
ALSO STATUARY AND OTHER ARTICLES OF ART AND VERTU.
PICTURE FRAME MAKING AND GILDING.

Pictures renovated by an experienced assistant.

New detailed and illustrated catalogues and price lists are in preparation.

Pianofortes Tuned and repaired in Bombay or Mofussil.
Repairs to any kind of Musical instrument undertaken.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LI[illegible]
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the offices of the Chamber, when the business of which notice has been given to Members will be brought forward.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 22nd July, 1881.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

SELECTIONS from the MINUTES and other OFFICIAL WRITINGS of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras; by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, 2 vols., Rs. 18-12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED

SPECIAL SUMMER NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with a large coloured plate. Rs. 1 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 27.)
INDIA—COROMANDEL COAST.
PONDICHERRY.
EXHIBITION OF RED AND GREEN LIGHTS.

THE Government of Pondicherry has given notice that, in order to mark the position of the pier at Pondicherry, and to facilitate anchorage at night,

A *red* light is permanently exhibited from the head of a mast situated at the extremity of the pier. This light is elevated 31 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 4 or 5 miles.

Also, that a *green* light will be hoisted on the same mast when the sea is so rough as to prevent communication with the pier. This light will be elevated 26 feet above the sea, and should be visible from a distance of about 3 miles.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 12th July, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 71d, 828, 70, and 748b.
,, ,, ,, Light List for 1881.
Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 15b and 103a.
,, ,, ,, Light List for 1881.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 455.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of the LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, is CLOSED.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1881.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashions, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 25.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
CALICUT.
DATE OF EXHIBITION OF PERMANENT WHITE LIGHT.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 18, dated 15th November 1880, on the temporary exhibition of a fixed light, and the intended alteration in the light-apparatus at Calicut Light-House:—

Information has been received that the new permanent light will be exhibited on the 16th July, 1881.

The light will be a fixed white light, elevated 102 feet above the level of high water, and should be visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 14 miles.

The apparatus is Dioptric, or by lenses, of the 4th order.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 5th July, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 64, 747, 2737, and 827.
,, ,, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot (1880), page 95.
,, ,, Light List for 1881.
Indian Marine Survey Chart No. 15a.
,, ,, Light List for 1881.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 405.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the [illegible] affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing D[illegible] [illegible] relates.

By order of His Excellency [illegible] in Council,

M. W. [illegible]
Secretary to Governmen[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY-STABLE [illegible] Limited.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,
Divided into 2,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each,
Out of which 800 Shares have already been applied for.
Payable as follows:
Rs. 10 on Application,
Rs. 20 on Allotment,

And the remainder as called up by the Directors, in amounts of not more than Rs. 10 and at invervals of not less than one month.

Directors:
J. G. RUSSELL, Esq., of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.
R. GILBERT, Esq., of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert.
C. H. B. FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co.
J. DICKSON, Esq., Elphinstone Circle.

Bankers:
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Solicitors:
Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

General Manager:
C. L. WEBER, Esq.

THIS Company has been formed and registered for the purpose of meeting a want which is greatly felt in Bombay, where the supply of comfortable and well-appointed public conveyances is at the present time quite unequal to the demand. To meet this demand it is proposed by means of this Company to form establishments in the Fort and elsewhere in Bombay, where well-appointed horses and carriages of different descriptions can always be hired on moderate terms by the hour, day, month or year. It is also proposed to supply vehicles and horses of a suitable kind to ply for hire in the streets of Bombay according to the tariff fixed by the Commissioner of Police, with the view to compete with and finally supersede the present "Hack Buggy."

Forms of applications for the remaining shares can be had either from the Manager of the National Bank of India, or from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, at No. 3, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, where a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen, and where copies of the Prospectus can also be obtained.

Bombay, 20th July 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COOK WANTED for the Royal Artillery Mess, Aden. Apply to Captain MULLOY, R. A., Colaba.

LOST, stolen or strayed from No. 3, Pedder Road, a small Japanese DOG. Whoever returns the same to the owner will be rewarded.

FOR SALE, a serviceable HORSE and DOCK-CART complete, price Rs. 300; also PONY for Rs. 100. Apply to "S.," care of this paper.

TEA FOR THE MILLION, Re. 1 per lb., full flavour, delicate aroma. B. PHILLIPS and Co., late Hanbury and Co., Church Gate, Bombay.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S Account-book, with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—Caxton Works, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a very handsome silver grey Arab HORSE, 5 years old, 14-2 high. Price, Rs. 600. Apply to SCOTT and Co., Girgaum Veterinary Stables.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, ices, &c.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited.

OWING to the daily increase in the demand for this beverage and the additional facilities of production lately acquired by the Company, the prices has now been further reduced to Rs. 21 per case of 6 dozen bottles with discounts as follows:—

1 case	Rs. 21	(no trade discount) 2½ per cent. discount for cash.			
5 do.	,, 21	5 per cent.	do.	do.	do.
10 do.	,, 21	7½ per cent.	do.	do.	do.
25 do.	,, 21	10 per cent.	do.	do.	do.
50 do.	,, 21	10 per cent.	do.	do.	do.

C. H. B. FORBES & C[illegible]
Agents, Indian Zoedone Company, Li[illegible]

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVE[illegible] THE NEW FEBRIFUGE. POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PI[illegible]

HAVE been carefully tried on a larg[illegible] in the Poona Municipal and Military Hosp[illegible] have been found most successful. Mr. A. H. [illegible] Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, states:—[illegible] Pills were given by him with complete succe[illegible] obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had fai[illegible] Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured "[illegible] Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable. (See Punjaub Reports.)

In the fever-stricken district of Furruckabad, N.-W. Provinces, they have been very extensively used and were stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona." (See N.-W. P. Reports.)

These Pills contain no "mercury" in any form, and they cure off-hand, without the use of any other medicines.

Sold in bottles each containing ½ Gross and one Gross at Rs. 2-8 and 4-0 per bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Paid-up	£500,000	
Uncalled	1,500,000	
		£2,000,000
Fire Fund—Reserve	844,577	
Premium Reserve	317,036	
Balance of Profit and Loss	39,608	
		1,201,221
Life Fund—Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch	3,028,833	
Accumulated Fund of the Annuity Branch	351,274	
		3,380,107
Revenue of the Fire Branch—Premiums and interest	1,013,900	
Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches—Premiums and Interest	464,399	

JOHN FLEMING & Co., W. M. MACAULAY & Co., } Joint Agents.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

Patron.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
Vice-Patron.
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1881.

President.
The Honourable L. R. ASHBURNER, C. S. I.

Members.

Brigadier-General Annesley.	J. Moore, Esq., C.S.
Arthur Crawford, Esq., C.S.	J. B. Peile, Esq., C.S.I.
Major Ducat, R.E.	Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji.
Colonel Hancock, R.E.	Colonel Pottinger, D.Q.M.G.
Colonel Holberton, R.A.	Major Pullan, B.S.C.
Captain Hobday, B.S.C.	E. P. Robertson, Esq., C.S.
Colonel Leach, V.C., R.E.	Colonel Waddington, B.S.C.
Captain Mitchell, Rifle Brigade.	

Honorary Secretary, A. B. Fforde, Esq.

RULES OF THE WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

I.—That a Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts be established, to be called the Western India Fine Arts Society.

II.—That there be an annual Exhibition of Pictures and Industrial Art at Poona, opening on or about the 18th September, and that prizes be given for the best productions by amateurs or artizans, according to conditions to be notified each year.

III.—The works of professional artists will be received for exhibition and sale, if so desired, but will not be admitted to competition.

IV.—That a collection of works upon subjects connected with the Fine Arts be gradually formed in Poona as funds admit, and that some of the best Art publications be ordered, as soon as possible, for the use of [illegible]

V.—That suitable accommodation for the [illegible] the Society be provided as soon as funds will allow.

VI.—Donations towards the fund are invited, and will be funded by Committee, to be appointed by the Society from year to year.

VII.—That Members of the Society shall pay a yearly subscription of Rs. 12, and that a donation of [illegible] upwards shall constitute the donor a Life-Member.

VIII.—Each Member of the Society to have the right of free entrance to its Annual Exhibitions. Member's tickets to admit two persons.

IX.—Intending donors and subscribers are requested to communicate with the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Poona.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

TO BE OPENED ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Patron.
His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., G.C.M.G.
Vice-Patron.
Lieut.-General The Honourable A. E. HARDINGE, C.B.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

President.
The Honourable LIONEL ASHBURNER, C.S.I.

Members.

Brigr.-Genl. Annesley, A.G.	J Moore, Esq., C. S.
Arthur Crawford, Esq., C.S.	J. B. Peile, Esq., C. S. I.
Major Ducat, R. E.	Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji.
Colonel Hancock, R. E.	Colonel Pottinger, D.Q.M.G.
Captain Hobday, B.S.C.	Major Pullan, B.S.C.
Colonel Holberton, R. A.	E. P. Robertson, Esq., C.S.
Colonel Leach, V.C., R. E.	Colonel Waddington, B.S.C.
Captain Mitchell, Rifle Brig.	

A. Brownlow Fforde, Esq., Honorary Secretary.
Mr. J. E. CHARDE, Assistant Secretary.

THE Exhibition will consist of Paintings in Oil and Water-colours, Drawings, Etchings, Photographs; works in Wood and Metal, and Pottery of every kind; and all branches of Industrial Art.

The following Prizes will be awarded:—

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

For the best Picture in Oil or Water-colour by an Amateur Artist.

MR. ROBERTSON'S PRIZE.

For the best *bonâ fide* Landscape in Oil, Indian subject (exclusive of architecture or figures.)

THE HONOURABLE MR. ASHBURNER'S PRIZE.

For the best Landscape in Water-colour, Indian subject.

[illegible] THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES.

[illegible] best Drawing by a Private Soldier of [illegible] or Infantry, serving with the British [illegible]

[illegible]

1. For [illegible] native of In[illegible]
2. For the [illegible]

1. For the best [illegible]
2. Do. [illegible]
3. Do. [illegible]
4. For the best se[illegible] Oil, *bonâ fide* from nature; [illegible] 12 inches.
5. For the best series of four La[illegible] Water-colour, *bonâ fide* from nature; size no[illegible] inches by 12 inches.
6. For the best Painting from still life (fruit, [illegible] game, etc.)
7. For the best copy in Oil, Water-colours, [illegible] from a painting, engraving, or photograph.
8. For the best Photograph, Landscape, or Fig[illegible]
9. For the best specimen of Indian Woodwork.
10. For the best Picture by a lady amateur who [illegible] gained any other prize.

RULES.

I.—Unless otherwise provided, all prizes will be [illegible] ed to Amateur Artists only.

II.—No Exhibitors can obtain more than one prize [illegible] or one for Water-colours respectively, except in [illegible] branches, figures or landscape.

III.—The prizes are open to Exhibitors resident [illegible] and will be awarded to works painted in India, [illegible] without aid of any kind from a professional A[illegible] which have not gained a prize at any previous E[illegible] in the Bombay presidency.

IV.—The Committee will be glad to receive [illegible] pictures excluded from competition for a prize [illegible] works by a professional Artist, photographs, ol[illegible] &c., and every care will be taken that all con[illegible] are returned uninjured to the Exhibitors.

V.—The Committee will arrange to hang the p[illegible] the best advantage, and will select Judges to [illegible] different prizes.

VI.—Contributors wishing to sell their picture[illegible] notify the same to the Honorary Secretary; th[illegible] such picture to be legibly entered on the back. [illegible] the effect that the picture is for sale, and its pri[illegible] entered in the catalogue.

VII.—A Commission of 5 per cent. will be deducted from the price of all pictures or articles sold at the Exhibition.

VIII.—The title of each picture, and the name and address of the painter, should be legibly written on its back. Inattention to this rule causes *very great inconvenience* to the compiler of the catalogue.

IX.—Intending contributors are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary at Poona, as soon as practicable after the first of August, stating the number and description of pictures they propose to send.

X.—Pictures should be despatched in time to reach Poona by the first of September.

XI.—The Committee regret that they are not in a position to defray the cost of carriage to and from Poona.

XII.—It is desirable that pictures should be sent framed, and in the case of Watercolours glazed also. Arrangements will be made for the exhibition of portfolios of drawings and sketches.

XIII.—The Committee reserve to themselves the discretion of rejecting any pictures considered unfit for Exhibition.

XIV.—No pictures or other articles purchased to be removed from the Exhibition Rooms without payment.

XV.—Cases should be addressed as follows:—

CARRIAGE PAID.
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
FINE ARTS EXHIBITION,
POONA.

Name of Contributor.

For further particulars apply to
A. BROWNLOW FFORDE, Esquire,
Honorary Secretary.
or
Mr. J. CHARDE,
Assistant Secretary.

An Exhibition of Industrial Art Work in Wood and Metal of every kind, Pottery, and all manufactures of strictly artistic character, will be held at the same time and place as the exhibition of Pictures.

For particulars apply to
Captain MITCHELL, Rifle Brigade,
Honorary Secretary,
Industrial Art Exhibition.

In addition, a Show of Flowers and Vegetables will be held conjointly with the above Exhibitions. For further information apply to

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Flower Show.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

CONSOLS are again ⅛ lower at 101⅛, and a similar decline has taken place in the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan, which now stands at 103⅜. French Rentes are unchanged at 120. Four per cent. Rupee Paper is quoted ⅛ higher at 86⅞, Fours-and-a-half unchanged at 92⅜.

Metals are unaltered, and in General Produce the only movement is in Calcutta Linseed, which is partially the turn easier to arrive.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is unaltered, and Cotton in Liverpool comes quiet for Americans, steady for Surats, sales 10,000 bales. Spot prices are as previously quoted, but American deliveries are again 1-32d. higher. From New York ready Mid-Uplands are still quoted at 11 11-16 cents, but October shipment has advanced from 10·45 to 10·62 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wednesday's Receipts......	2,000	1,500	400
Five days' do.	12,000	6,900	1,800
Total since 1st Sept......	5,670,000	4,882,000	4,423,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, Government had affixed a limit of 1s. 7⅝d. per rupee, and at that rate buyers were found for 35 lacs out of the 40 lacs offered. For next week only 35 lacs are advertised, and it is doubtless owing to that fact that Bar Silver has advanced from 51⅛d. to 51¼d. per oz. It is, however, noticeable that the slight rise in the rate is bringing out an increased amount of the metal, the shipments by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton being £20,000 for this port and £50,000 for Calcutta, considerably more than we have seen for some time back. It is, of course, just possible that this may be accounted for by financing in anticipation against probable tenders for the new loan, but this, we think, is unlikely, and we should be more inclined to consider the movement, the natural result of the advance in value attracting supplies.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank Bills and 1-16d. in private paper. There have not been many sellers at the level, but the improvement has been well maintained throughout. For future delivery 3 months' Credits unquoted at 1s. 7 31-32d. for all December and 1s. 8 1-32d. for all March. Ready bills are as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 7 21-32d.	per rupee
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7⅝d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,, ..	2·10⅛ to ¼	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are at par, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer again today, a large business having been done. In Fours transactions have taken place at Rs. 105⅞, but the closing quotation is 11-16. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 112⅞ to 113.

SHARES are firm, and, as a general rule, stronger. Bank of Bombays are an exception, being Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 767½. In Land Companies Colabas have receded Rs. 5, but Port Cannings are Rs. 7½ higher. Fort Press shares have advanced Rs. 25, and Prince of Wales Rs. 50. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are again in active request at advancing raaes, our quotations showing a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, Orientals being in special request and Rs. 15 higher. Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 10 lower. Treacher and Co., Ld., Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON, although quite, is steady, and for export we hear of a few hundred bales of Dholleras having been brought at Rs. 180 to Rs. 182 for F. G. F. and Rs. 189 for nominal good. Advices from up-country continue remarkably favourable.

SEEDS and WHEAT show no quotable change.

FREIGHTS are firm, and for the time of year active. The Algitha s. s. has been fixed for Liverpool at 38s. 9d. with concessions, and a good deal of business has been done for the Mediterranean ports, a steamer being reported fixed for Marseilles, October-November loading, at 42s. 6d. payable here.

PIECE-GOODS are unmoved in every respect. The Spot enquiry is as slow as ever, and to arrive transactions are in a very small compass.

COALS remain unchanged with no sellers of distant arrivals.

BOM[illegible]BAY BILL AND STOCK LIS[illegible]

BAN[illegible]

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	767½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank..............	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	112
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	290

LAND COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.......	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,012½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	215

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	540
Bellary................	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	40	485
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	53
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	960
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co........	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	3,100
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	470
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	440
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	310
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	182½
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	75	1,600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,175
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	139-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING [illegible]

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	660
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]s.	2,875
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	1,075
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	1,185
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	40 p. s.	830
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	50	1,065
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	nil	1,155
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	25 p. s.	690
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	150	..	385
[illegible]	[illegible]000	500	400	20	545
[illegible]pinning	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,175
[illegible]ffer All Spinning	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,180
Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,265
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,105
Khatau Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,175
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,910
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	635
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,665
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	267½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,160
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,280
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	905
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	520
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,175
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,215
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,115
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	760
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,110
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	895

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	625
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	170 129
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association............	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	400
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,000 noml.
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld..............	30,000A	10	3½	..	3½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	860
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	noml. 18
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	noml, 15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Cypromene, 1,838 tons, Captain J. Shaw, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchmornish, 1,292 tons, Captain W. Earl, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Helena, 1,037 tons, Captain T. Swinden, will sail to-day for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Simoom, 1,350 tons, Captain C. Straker, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Storm Queen, 1,374 tons, Captain H. W. Donner, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Memnon	Marteus	New York, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
21	Glen Caladh	Lamont	Mauritius.
	Storm Queen (s) ..	Donner	Antwerp.
	Simoom (s).........	Straker	Antwerp.
	Inchmornish (s) ..	Earl	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Helena, Swinden, to Port Said.
Ship Cypromene, Shaw, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kerbela, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Algitha, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Pharos (s)—355 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 5 cases hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Son.

Clan Steuart (s)—500 barrels alum, Hemraj Khimjee.

Clan Gordon (s)—5 bales wall papers, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona (s)—2 cases printing ink, G. Claridge and Co.

Agnes (s)—1 cask brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Rohilla (s)—1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Malwa (s)—38 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,22,433), the C. Bank of I. A. and China.

Verona (s)—38 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,22,433), the C. Bank of I. A. and China.

Teheran (s)—108 boxes bar silver (Rs. 99,611), the C. Bank of I. A. and China.

Nepaul (s)—33 boxes bar silver (Rs. 611), the C. Bank of I. A. and China.

Rohilla (s)—123 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,63,013), the C. Bank of I. A. and China.

Ravenna (s)—bar gold (Rs. 1,23,081), the C. Bank of I. A. and

FROM GENOA.

Manilla (s)—40 bales brown paper, Oleese and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parkfield—11 bales cotton waste, Jugjeewan Dhunjee ; 180 bales cotton waste, Ebramjee Jeewajee.

Cosmo (s)—69 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 451 bales hemp, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Bhozraz Nurpal and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Mooljee Velljee ; 580 cwts wheat, Sewraron Beldew.

Algitha (s)—50 bales cotton, Mooljee Velljee.

FOR HAVRE.

Cervin (s)—110 cwts horns and 10,001¼ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 20 bales cotton waste, F. Sauquet and Co ; 250 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmornich (s)—1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior (s)—4 boxes silver coins, S. A. Joseph.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce (s)—500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior (s)—100 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

Polluce (s)—450 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 125 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Gwalior (s)—30 bales cotton, the P. and O. Company.

Manilla (s)—5,600 cwts wheat and 3,999 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Helena (s)—999 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Gwalior (s)—60 bales cotton, the P. and O. Company.

Manilla (s)—589 bags pepper, the A. H. Lloyd and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla (s)—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Claudius (s)—3,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Canute (s)—6,428 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BEYROUT.

Polluce (s)—1 bale silk, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ancona (s)—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 27 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona (s)—162 cwts ooplate, Ruttonjee Je[illegible] ; 61 cwts cloves, Tharia Topun ; 3½ cwts ivory, [illegible]owanjee Khoshalichund ; 74 bales cotton, C[illegible]lall Mathooralall ; 214 bales cotton, M. S. Gu[illegible] and Co ; 129 bales cotton, R. Morlidhur ; 254 ba[illegible] cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,080 bales cot[illegible] 120 bales twist and 500 cwts sandalwood, Co[illegible]hoy Ebram ; 250 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and [illegible] 48 bales twist, Ruttonjee Dadabhoy ; 50 bale[illegible]ist, S. N. Talati and Co ; 57 cwts sharkfins, [illegible]oodoohoy Kassam ; 39½ cwts cloves Cu[illegible] Husonbhoy ; 260 cwts olibanum, Jairaz[illegible]oy Peerbhoy ; 50 bales twist, Guneshlall Shobhagmull ; 25 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

For Judgment.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Pitamber Girdhur, deceased. Hearn A. L. Thucker Soorjee Jewandas vs. Navivow widow.—Khunderao, M.

To speak to minutes of the decree.

290-80—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy vs. Gopaldass Madhowdass—Prescot and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

658-76—Shapurjee and T—Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama vs L. W. G. Carnac and others—C. and B., H. C. and L. and R. V. Hearn—Part heard.

489-80—In person—Maneckjee Sorabjee Powvalla vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.

7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.

562-79—Shapurjee and T—Khema Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.

275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Isaack vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Essa.

For further direction.

432-76—In person—(A pauper) Jewan Padman vs Khaluckdina Khulfanbhoy—Ardeshir and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Chamber matter in Court.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Company, Limited, in liquidation : Hearn C. and L.—Permanundass Jewandass vs H. R. Cormack and others—Ardesir and H. Part heard.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the Colaba S. and W. Company, Limited, in liquidation : J. C. Cama—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama vs H. R. Cormack and others—Ardesir and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Hewiett, Dy. Surg.-Genl., to rejoin, from Poona.
Wright, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Mominabad.

DEPA[illegible]URES.—JULY 21.

Radfo[illegible] from leave, to Kirkee.
[illegible] Bombay N. I., on leave to
[illegible] Dept., on duty, to Secun-

[illegible]BAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, July 21, 1881.

1. The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows :—No. 1352, J. A. Dullins to C. Company and 1353 W. Ogilvie to B. Company.

2. The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date, viz. :—No. 158 Vol. G. Bristed, C. Company, No. 190 Corpl. H. Pritchard, C. Company.

3. No. 337 Sergeant G. H. Farran, E. Company, is granted leave for one year from 1st August next to proceed to England.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut.-Col. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—Major Arthur John Doig, 16th July.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and one hundred and eighty-three days on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major R. Westmacott, S. C., Wing Comdr., 19th N. I.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ross, S. C., three months, medical certificate.

The services of Inspg. Vety. Surgn. W. Lamb are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept. from the 1st Aug.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 2nd April :—

8th Regiment N. I.—Qr.-mr. Havaldar Shaik Muddar to be Jamadar, vice Ruckmajee Cuddu, deceased.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 24th June :—

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Ressaidar Mahomed Khan to be Risaldar, and Supnmry. Ressaidar Wullee Mahomed to be Ressaidar, vice Mahomed Eusoof, seconded under the authority of G. G. O. No. 417 of 1881.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd. J. Higgius, Offg. Senior Presy. Chaplain, is appointed to do duty at Dharwar.

The Secy. of State for India has granted a further extenaion of leave for six months on medical certificate to the Rev. J. H. T. Blunt, Bombay Eccl. Est.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. W. B. Ferris is appointed Adjt. of the Kolhapur Infy. Corps, but is to continue to be substantive pro tem. Second in Command of the Corps.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Chinto Narayan Chandorkar, Second Class, Third Grade, Subdte. Judge, at present assisting the Subdte, Judge of Sangamesevar in the Ratnagiri Dist., is transferred to Hubli in the Dharwar Dist.

The Rt. Hon'ble the Govr, in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments :—

Rao Saheb Gajanan Krishna Bhatwadekar to be Second Class, First Grade, Subdte. Judge.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurung Deshpande to be Second Class, First Grade, Subdte. Judge.

Khan Saheb Edalji Manjibhai Modi to be Second Class, First Grade, Subdte. Judge.

Rao Saheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, First Grade, Subdte. Judge, vice Khan Saheb Edalji Manjibhai Modi.

Mr. L. G. Fernandez to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, First Grade, Subdte. Judge, vice Khan Saheb Manekji Nasarwanji Nanavati substantive pro tem. in the First Class.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Bapuji Bal to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, First Grade, Subdte. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Gajonan Krishna Bhatwadekar employed under the Baroda State.

Khan Saheb Meherjibhai Kuvarji Tarapurwalla is confirmed as Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte. Judge.

Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Metha is confirmed as Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte. Judge.

Rao Saheb Madhuvachram Balvachram is confirmed as Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte. Judge.

Rao Saheb Dhondo Janardhan Karmarkar to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte. Judge, vice Mr. L. G. Fernandez promoted substantive pro tem.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Janardan Ganu to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Krishnaji Bapuji Bal promoted substantive pro tem.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Kher to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi promoted substantive pro tem.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Patankar to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subdte. Judge.

Rao Saheb Gopal Ganesh Soman to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subdte. Judge.

Mr. Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subdte. Judge of Khatav and Dahivadi in the Satara Dist., and to assist the Subdte. Judge of Satara, until further orders.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Subdte. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Dhondo Janardan Karmarkar appointed substantive pro tem. Second Grade.

Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Subdte. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Vinayak Janardan Ganu appointed substantive pro tem. Second Grade.

Rao Saheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat, Second Class Subdte. Judge at Thana, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Kalyan in the Thana Dist. from the 9th April to the 24th May.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide is appointed to act until further orders as Subdte. Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act., 1879, for the Dists. of Poona and Satara, vice Mr. Larken.

Mr. Motilal Kaliandas, Clerk of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Dholkajin the Ahmedabad Dist., was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from the 12th May to the 8th June.

Major T. Trueman, Cant. Magte., Belgaum, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 13th June.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinker Paranjpe delivered over charge of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist. on the 5th instant, and reported his arrival at Ahmednagar for Special Duty under the Special Judge, on the 6th idem.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Pranjpe delivered over charge of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist. on the 5th inst.

Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Phadke received charge of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist. on the 6th inst.

Khan Saheb Navrojee Dorabjee Khandalawala received charge of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Vadgaon in the Poona Dist. on the 11th inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. S. V. Patwardhan and E. Giles respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Edcnl. Inspr., Northern Div., on the 1st inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. L. Gibson, Depy. Consvr. of Forests, Thana is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st Aug.

Mr. A. D. Younghusband on his return from privilege leave to act as Asst. Collr. at Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. Porteous to act as Collr. of Salt Rev. during the absence of M[illegible].

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., acted as Junior Collr. and Mag. of the [illegible] of Surat, Dist. Regr. and Agent to the [illegible]r., Surat, from 31st May to 10th June.

Mr. R. Silcock, Asst. Collr., Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 2nd A[illegible] next.

Messrs. W. H. Propert, C.S., and W. P. Symonds, C.S., have been allowedby H. M.'s Secy. of State for India extensions of leave on sick certificates for four and three months respectively.

H. M's. Secy. of State for India has permitted Mr. G. Berrie, First Class Asst. Settlement Officer in Sind, to return to duty in September next.

The services of Mr. W. E. Waite, Asst. Supdt, First Grade, Gujarat Rev. Survey, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., with effect from 8th June.

Mr. Erskine Laughton passed on the 15th inst. an examination in Marathi according to the standard laid down in Govt. Resolution, dated 14th Aug. 1878.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. M. Monteath, C.S., to act as Under Secy. to Govt. in the Rev. Financial and General Depts. upon his return from furlough.

Mr. R. MacTier passed an examination in Marathi according to Rule VIII. of the G. O. by the Govt. of India No. 734, dated 9th Sept. 1864, on the 15th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Language leave for three months is granted to Mr. H. A. D., Wathen, Asst. Engr., Second Grade, employed in the Traffic Dept. of the Rajputana State Railway, from such date as the Manager may be able to spare his services.

Messrs. W. Porteous and H. E. Winter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Asst. to the Collr. of Ahmednagar on the 6th inst.

Mr. D. Davis delivered over and Mr. J. H. Dickinson received charge of the office of First Asst. Supdt. of Police, Khandesh, on the 2nd inst.

Mr. R. Ryan delivered over and D. Davies received charge of the Office of Second Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Khandesh, on the 2nd inst.

Mr. J. H. Dickinson delivered over and Major O. Probyn received charge of the joint offices of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Asst. Political Agent, and Western Bhil Agent, Khandesh, on the 2nd inst.

Lieut.-Col. G. R. C. Westropp and Capt. J. S. King respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Supdt., Savantvadi, on the 11th inst.

The undermentioned have been granted leave :—

Second Class Hospital Asst. Dhondjeerao Khawalkar, three months' sick leave from 13th May.

Second Class Hospital Asst. Dewji Mahadick, two months' leave of absence from date of departure.

Apprentice H. A. Wilson, No. 907, leave of absence from 4th Aug. to 3rd Sept.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 15.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned officer and non-commissioned officers have qualified in army signalling, and have received the following certificates :—

2nd Battalion Royal West Survey Regiment (late 2-2nd Foot.)

Certificate [illegible] Instructor.—Lieutenant W. S. Burrell.

Certificate as Asst Instructors.—Colour Sergt. W. Freeman and Corpl. W. Wright.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Depy. Surgn.-Genl. A Smith, C. B., is directed to proceed to Gibraltar making over administrative medical charge of the Rawal Pindi Divn. to Bdge. Surgn. J. Tulloch, M. D., A. M. D.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Stockwell, 1st Battn. Seaforth Highlanders (late 72nd Foot), is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 10th to the 29th July 1881, an equivalent period to that on which he was employed on duty at Landour while on privilege leave.

Dalhousie Depot.—Capt. H. C. B. Farrant, 2nd Battn. North Lancashire Regt. (late 81st Foot), to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. S. N. Roberts, 2nd Battn. Liverpool Regt. (The King's), (late 2-8th Foot,) rejoined his battalion temporarily.

Principal Vety. Surgn. F. F. Collins held charge of the Office of Inspg. Vety. Surgn., Lower Circle, from the 17th March to the 8th May, in addition to his own duties.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed :—

Quetta Div. order dated the 13th June, notifying that Lieut.-Col. H. A. Little, Asst. Adjt.-Genl., officiated as Depy. Judge Advocate, in addition to his other duties, from the 21st May to the 13th June, both days inclusive, vice Lieut.-Col. G. F. Beville, returned to India.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 30th May, appointing Capt. W. H. A. Denys, 1st Batn. the Prince of Wale's Royal Canadian Regt. (100th Foot), Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry, 5th Circle, vice Capt. A. I. Shepherd proceeded on furlough, and pending the assumption of duties by Capt. T. H. Goldney, Ben. S. C.

2nd Battalion The Cheshire Regiment (late 2-22nd Foot).—Batn. order, dated the 18th April, appointing Lieut. R. Johnston, to officiate as Instr. of Musketry with effect from the 15th idem, vice Lieut. W. F. Curteis on general leave.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated the 28th June making the following appointments, consequent on the arrival of Major G. T. Halliday:—

Major G. T. Halliday, Squadn. Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Vibart, officiating as Comdt.

Capt. F. R. Ditmas, Sqdn. Officer, to Officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Atkins on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. W. H. Harkness, to port of embarkation for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for three months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battalion, The City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) (late 7th Foot.—Lieut. M. L. Shipley, (Offg. Squad. Officer on probation, 14th Bengal Lancers,) from the 15th July to the 31st Oct. 1881, to Calcutta to study the native languages.

2nd Battalion, the Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own) (late 77th Foot.)—Lieut. E. E. Foley, (Instr. of Musketry) to England for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WENDEN—July 20th, at Belgaum, Agnes Jane Eyre, third daughter of the late Henry Wenden, of Barnes, Surrey, aged 31 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

KERR—July 14th, at Lucknow, Sergeant Charles Kerr, P. W. D., Military Works, aged 40 years and 9 months.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
pposite the FloralFountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"WANTED FOR YEARS."
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY'S
CELLULOID CEMENT,
Recommended by over 100,000 families in the United States, Europe and Australia,
For its Adhesiveness, Transparency and Boiling Waterproof properties.
REPAIRS EVERYTHING.
Awarded Prize Medals at the Sydney and Melbourne INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS,
1880 & 1881.
See specimens as exhibited at the above Exhibitions.
Price 1 Rupee per Bottle.
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay,
(Next to *English Mail* office.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A LADY VISITOR,"—Shall appear to-morrow.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1881.

SOME Russian Mother Shipton prophesied, half a century ago, that the decisive struggle between Russia and England for the supremacy of Asia would be fought at Shahrood. The prediction shewed some appreciation of strategical position. Situated only three days' march from the south-east corner of the Caspian Sea at Askabad, Shahrood, a veritable garden, capable of maintaining a permanent garrison of a hundred thousand men, and placed almost equidistant between Teheran and Meshed, would completely sever the eastern from the western half of Persia ; and it must be confessed that the Russians have always had a covetous eye on the seaboard province to which Shahrood belongs, and what is still worse, that she has approached pretty closely to the prophetic spot already. The Goorgan is very near the Shahrood neighbourhood, and the river, altogether contrary to the common European notion, is at this moment the southern boundary of Russia in the direction of Persia. People still labour under the delusion that the Attrek, away to the north of the Goorgan, is the real boundary. They are ignorant of the fact that even the Persians themselves are scarcely tolerated in the magnificent country between the two streams. Still, this rather startling prophecy, notwithstanding, only Jingoes can believe in its early—we might almost say possible—fulfilment. Jingoes of the stamp of those who last year went into fits about an invasion of Kurrachee by the Murrees, and talked such amusing nonsense about gunboats from Bombay. For one thing, the conquest of the Turcoman country and the building of the new railway from the Caspian have altered the military conditions from what they were not merely fifty, but five years ago. In the second place, the Jingo mind is incapable of realising the fact that lust of conquest is not the only conceivable motive of Russia's advance through Central Asia. Possibly enough the Russians might have no insuperable objections to drive us into the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, should the opportunity ever offer itself ; but it is, all the same, an undoubted fact that they have been compelled to press onwards, in search of a boundary somewhat more defined than the desert sands, and for the sake of forcing order upon a score of nomadic tribes, in whose eyes neither life nor property was sacred. Had the Russians been a uation of Clarksons and Wilberforces, they would have pushed their conquests to Askabad, though, perhaps, they might have spared the women and children at Dengil Tepe. Their last expedition was forced upon them by the defeat of the previous year, in exactly the same way as General Roberts's march was necessitated by the catastrophe at Kushk-i-Nakhud. Thirdly, even a Jingo would allow that it would scarcely be prudent of the Russians to undertake the momentous step of advancing on Herat, or invading Mazanderan, before she had consolidated her new possesions. This preliminary task she must finish ; and it is not to be finished in a day.

What is this task ? One-half of it has to be completed in the vast territory between the Black Sea and the Caspian, the Government of the Caucasus, to which the Caspian and Perso-Kurdish territories have been annexed. On this point no one has spoken more strongly than the Gr[illegible] chael himself, perhaps the ablest [illegible] rs-General of the Caucasus. Thoug[illegible] he resources of the province are ha[illegible] he military demands upon it, the [illegible] at the country has never been [illegible] t tracts of it being still virgin soil. The portions extending from Tiflis to Baku, a distance of four hundred miles, would, if properly cultivated, feed the whole of European Russia. But the Western world has not got proper hold of the idea ; and, owing to want of money, not a single bridge was to be seen on the broad fertilizing streams between the capital and the sea coast, when Colonel Baker travelled there four or five years ago. The Grand Duke's own remarks on the question are worth reproducing. We quote from Colonel Baker's book :—"He entered fully upon the projected improvements of the Caucasus, and lamented the absence of capital, which prevented the development of this rich country. He especially pointed out, on a beautiful raised map of the Caucasus which was in his room, a large tract of country which we should pass on the road to Baku, comprising many hundreds of square miles, and only requiring irrigation to make it one of the richest districts in the world. Yet it was now lying untilled for want of irrigation, although a large river ran right through it. It was the same, he said, with the vast mineral wealth of the country. It was completely undeveloped, and so little known that it was difficult to attract to it the regard of European capitalists." The military organization of the Caucasus is also far from completion, though certainly it has made wonderful progress in the last ten years. And what is in progress, or in course of inception, in the Western Caucasus has yet to be planned even in the Eastern. It should be known sufficiently well by this time that it is part of the Russian scheme to introduce into the Attrek-Goorgan territory, and the other fertile tracts along the mountain ranges as far as the vicinity of Meshed, the system of *Stanitzas*, or Cossack military colonies, which has proved so admirably successful on the Caucasus. The Caucasian *Stanitzas* furnished some of the most efficient troops which took part in the Khivan expedition : they can now, it is supposed, supply sixty thousand able-bodied men ; and their numbers are steadily increasing. The newly conquered territories resemble the most fertile portions of the Caucasus in almost every respect, and Russian generals hold that the *Stanitza* system will answer as well in the one case as in the other. It is certain, also, that the Russian Government will make large, if not almost exclusive, use of the Turcomans themselves for this very purpose. The Turcomans are the finest irregular cavalry in the world, and the most competent authorities agree in stating that it is by no means difficult to reclaim them to a civilized life. The character and contemporary life of the Goorgan people, chiefly Turcomans, are a good illustration in point. But this task of reclaiming and civilising both the soil and its children will occupy years.

But meanwhile we ourselves should be up and doing. An Allahabad paper remarked the other day that, whatever became of Abdul Rahman, it should be our main business to cultivate a better understanding with Russia, and improve our footing in Persia. This is true, though to see such a sentiment on the subject in the *Pioneer* is a little confusing. In Persia we are nowhere. A curious instance of English indifference to prestige in Persia is given by Colonel Baker. The English Government maintained a news-writer at Meshed, as the Russian did. But an economical ministry reduced him. Thus Abbas Khan "found either that all his letters must go through the regular post, where they would of course be opened and read, or else that he must contrive to send a carrier at his own expense. And this he did, rather than leave England to be looked down upon and be sneered at by his Russian rival. The office of reporter from Meshed, it must be borne in mind, should be no sinecure. Close to that part of Central Asia which is certainly the most important, near to Herat and the Afghan frontier, England has no other representative for hundreds of miles." A complete English Agency of some kind should be established in Persia, not merely for the sake of political questions usually so called, but for commercial purposes as well. Barbarism and decay are the provocatives of aggression ; and if we wish to restrict Russia to her "natural" boundary on the Goorgan Hills, the Karen Dagh, and the Kopet Dagh, we can do no better than revive the projects of Persian railways, of which so much was heard some years ago. A progressive Persia would be the best guarantee for an independent Persia : the greater and more varied the commercial interests created in the country, the less the excuse for interference by a foreign Power. To take an instance, the more the interests of the commercial nations of Europe become involved in the Suez Canal, the stronger are its chances of permanent neutrality. A railway from the Gulf to Ispahan, Teheran, and in the Euphrates Valley would, there can be no doubt of it, prove a profitable undertaking. But to this subject we shall return at another opportunity. The Shah, moreover, should be urged, and assisted in every legitimate manner, to improve the administration of his country and remodel his army. Of the material available for the army, competent critics speak favourably enough ; it is the generals and the paymasters who create all the disaffection and disorganization, and who should be improved off the face of the earth, if unmanageable by milder methods.

WHAT to do with one's children is a question that seems to press more and more heavily on many a paterfamilias in this country, particularly at those disagreeable times when the English mail brings him the half-yearly report of his boys' progress at school, and also the half-yearly bill for their schooling. Officers of the Indian Army are, we think, fully as much troubled by this difficulty as any other class. Take the case of a man who came to this country at seventeen, married at five-and-twenty, and now at forty years of age, finds himself with six or seven children, of whom four are at school, while his wife and the very small ones are at a cheap little watering-place in Wales. The mail just in has brought him a letter from his wife for which he has to pay double postage, and which is bulky with enclosures of all sorts. The cheap little watering-place in Wales turns out to have something very wrong with its drainage ; poor little Tom and Lucy have both got scarlet fever, and the doctor's bill is enclosed. As soon as they are better it will be necessary to move to healthier quarters, and [illegible] therefore send an extra remittance ! Poor Benedick groans as he reads this ; nor does his face grow brighter as he finds that all the Christmas bills for schooling have been carefully sent to him. His experienced eye does not rest long on the very modest total which represents the nominal amount of their schooling. He turns quickly to the dreaded term "extras," and it seems to him as if now-a-days everything except reading and writing was included under this fanciful heading ; drawing, French, Greek, dancing, lectures on chemistry, lessons in swimming, and fifty more things, catch his eye before he comes to the total of the bill, which for four boys is something considerable. He also finds a letter from his eldest boy Dick, who solemnly assures him—he is just turned fourteen—that his mind is irrevocably made up, and that he has determined to be a sailor. He feels—with that profound knowledge of life so natural at fourteen—that he shall be miserable in any other profession, and unmistakably hints that if his dear father refuses his very reasonable request he shall run away to sea. Poor Benedick thinks that it is rather hard to have to pay a good sum in extras to teach Greek, dancing, and chemistry to a youth who has determined to run away to sea, but feels the uselessness of repining against fate, and goes on to the next letter. It is only a tailor's bill, and can wait. But to leave a special case and to revert to generalities, we are inclined to doubt whether things were ever much worse than they are at present for professional men in India whose incomes are non-elastic. But this last term has ceased to exp[illegible] whole truth in regard to those whose i[illegible]s are derived from a fixed salary. Such [illegible] income is certainly not elastic in the sense of expansion, but it is terribly liable to shrink. It shrinks visibly whenever the rate of exchange falls ; for a hundred rupees straightway loses part of its value, and more has to be put by for that monthly remittance. And though a man likes to feel that he is sending money home with the laudable object of educating his sons for their future career in life, none the less does the question of what that career is to be cause him considerable anxiety. He takes up his newspaper, and finds numerous advertisements like the following—

> A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, of good Education, with some Literary and Artistic perception, is desirous of congenial OCCUPATION.—R.

How far, he asks himself, will "some literary and artistic perception" carry a young fellow ? Then there is emigration. But a man who has spent a lifetime in India is not only unfit for emigration himself (in nine cases out of ten), but all his friends and acquaintances are in this country, and he knows no more of men and manners, of ways and means in Australia or New Zealand than he does of the North Pole. The Indian Army is closed to the sons of Indian officers, except through a difficult and circuitous route, and a method of training very likely to disgust a lad with a native regiment long before he has ever joined one. Before paterfamilias puts his son to one of the learned professions he is bound to ask himself whether the lad has brains to succeed in it, and the answer is not always satisfactory. In short, what to do with our children is more easily asked than answered.

IT is no secret that Prince Bismarck is less fortunate in his domestic than in his foreign policy. His new laws, and especially his new schemes of taxation, are ejected from the Reichstag with a summary promptitude that would rile a much less self-willed man than the Iron Chancellor. The latest news is that a new tax on imports, of his most careful devising, was turned out of doors with only two votes, in a fairly full house, in its favour. The old man has ceased to attend the Chamber for the last month, as he quite feels that he would be unable to keep his temper ; and he is at last alive to the fact that the scandals of March and April seriously injured his reputation. He, however, has devised a new means of publishing his opinions. He frequently holds parliamentary "at homes," to which he invites deputies of every shade of Conservatism. His language on these occasions seems to be highly spiced, and his sayings appear regularly next morning in a few favoured journals. At an evening party of this kind in the end of May he declared, to the great delight of his hearers, that although he feared his strength was diminishing with advancing age, his hatred of modern Liberalism was steadily growing with his increasing years. It is indeed becoming only too plain that the querulousness of old age is not without its influence on his powerful intellect. He has even fallen foul of the *Reichs partei*, or Imperial party. This body, which used to be the backbone of his strength, desires to keep the remaining Hanseatic towns free ports as of old, in which action it is influenced by the most patriotic and Conservative sentiments. Unfortunately the Chancellor wants money and customs dues, and cannot afford to stay his hand out of historic considerations.

THAT it is not a pleasant thing to live in Russia may be admitted to be an axiomatic truth in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The two following stories illustrate the fact. The *Kevlanin* of Wilna relates that a few weeks ago the postman, in all innocence, handed in to every household a Nihilist proclamation of the most rebel type. The Governor on learning the fact, and thinking that the possession of such a document could hardly improve the political morality of his subjects, issued a counter-proclamation that any one found to retain the revolutionary publication would be subject to imprisonment and exile. It is easy to see how the ignorant and innocent may suffer when these principles are in force. The *Novosti* tells a still more unpleasant tale of how the official terror works. A pretty girl was travelling down the Volga in a river steamer, when she found herself beset by the insulting attentions of a would-be seducer. She resented his unworthy proposals, and seemed to have got rid of him, inasmuch as he went off from her in a passion. At the next halting place, however, she was astonished to find a policeman tap her on the shoulder and request her to go ashore with him. She could not but obey, and saw the boat steam off without her. She then discovered that the cowardly brute who had insulted her had avenged himself for her indignant rejection of his villany by informing the policeman on board that she was a Nihilist propagandist. The poor girl was subjected to a search ; and the *Novosti* says that it has not yet heard of her release. When Russian journals publish such facts in spite of the censorship one can imagine what the realities are.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

THE prospects of a new commercial treaty being after all settled with France have become a shade brighter this week, in consequence of a step taken by the French Minister of Commerce, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, of the language which that Minister used in explaining the step. He proposes to prolong existing treaties of commerce for three months after the 8th November next, to allow time for the conclusion of new treaties, but the prolongation only to apply in cases where there is a reasonable hope that the negotiations going on will lead to a satisfactory result. Thus supposing this Bill passed, if when the 8th November arrives the French Government do not think a new treaty with England likely to be arranged, they will apply the general tariff to English goods, that is, will virtually exclude them, for the revised tariff would mean little else. If on the other hand, they do not bring the general tariff into force then against English goods, that may be taken as a sign that they are certain to conclude a new treaty which will be accepted by the new Chambers to be elected in October. Of course a mere engagement to give three more months for negotiation will not in itself smooth the way for a treaty, if there are insuperable disagreements as to principles and terms ; but the Minister, in explaining his Bill before the Committee of the Chambers appointed to consider it, said that he hoped, in spite of present divergencies, an early understanding might be arrived at ; and he would hardly have said so much unless he had good grounds for it. The truth seems to be that the explosion of feeling here against the arrangement of any compact less liberal than the one now expiring has somewhat staggered the confidence of the French Protectionists, and emboldened the interests that feel themselves benefited by English trade to speak out for fair dealing in the matter. But the fear is, and I suspect the stronger probabilities are, that what the Minister means by his hopes of an early understanding is simply that, without abandoning specific duties, he will persuade the English negotiators to accept a tariff nominally lower than the new one, and yet much higher in practical working than the old one, tying England down for ten years to a compact which will give her no hold whatever on the French market, while leaving the French free access to ours. He may be as confident as most French politicians profess to be that the agitation here about retaliation will end in nothing ; but he may think it wiser to bind us down by strict engagement than trust to a vague belief in our attachment to free trade to prevent us retaliating under the first smart of failure. It would be a splendid *coup* to tie our hands against imposing higher duties on French wines, or restoring the duty on refined sugar, while sacrificing no atom of protection to French manufacturers, but actually increasing that protection ; and this is exactly what I fear the astute Minister means to do if he can. I hold it to be utterly incredible that the French Government will ever agree to what English manufacturers want, namely, lower duties than those under the expiring treaty, but they may agree to a scale much lower than the new tariff, applying it in such a way as that it shall be practically prohibitive.

As regards the Monetary Conference, the next leading subject of interest here at the moment, nothing is absolutely known yet of its probable final decision. Its sittings were resumed yesterday, and it is understood that what will really be done will be pretty nearly what I mentioned in a recent letter. The Government of India will give a pledge not to introduce a gold standard, and Germany will engage not to sell any more demonetised silver whereupon France and the United States will together sanction the double standard for themselves, with the view of rehabilitating silver in market value. A voluminous account of the proceedings of the Conference, from its first sitting on 19th April to its last on 19th May, has been published by the French Government, and it throws some light on the exact terms of the engagement made by the German delegates for their Government. Baron Thielmann stated that if bi-metallism were adopted by some of the more populous States represented at the Conference, Germany would undertake to withdraw the gold 5-mark pieces, amounting in all to £13,87,000 sterling in value, as well as the small treasury notes of the Empire, of which some £2,000,000 were in circulation, and would re-coin and re-issue 5-mark and 2-mark silver pieces to the extent of £8,600,000. The same delegate added at a later sitting that the estimates of silver thalers still in circulation in Germany varied between £20,500,000 and £25,000,000, but probably the true amount would be about £23,000,000. He also remarked that the attitude shown by England towards the main question before the Conference had considerable influence upon the course pursued by the German Government. Germany had not only a large direct trade with England, but her commerce with the Transatlantic countries and Asia was extensively carried on by means of bills on London. It was therefore important that Germany should preserve a monetary system analogous to that of England. These concessions by the German Government are useful so far as they go, which is not very far ; but the delegates in favour of bi-metallism appear to have been more struck by the adhesion of the representatives of India to the double standard than by any other circumstance. Lord Reay, one of these gentlemen, said that the Indian Government was ready to consider the introduction of any measures that might be proposed for raising silver again to its former value, but was not, therefore, committed to the principle of bi-metallism, nor were its delegates authorised to vote upon the questions submitted. This was clear enough ; but the other Indian delegate, Sir Louis Mallet, at a later sitting came out strongly in favour of bi-metallism in a speech which, while it expressly stated that he was uttering simply his own personal opinion, was taken by all his hearers as semi-official, and as indicating the "squeezability" of the Indian, if not also of the English Government. It is doubtful, in fact, whether our Ministry did not make a grave mistake in sending any delegates, however carefully guarded their instructions might be ; and the remarks of the *Times* this week on the subject have certainly considerable force. Our delegate, Mr. Fremantle, of the Mint, was, as I long since pointed out, too small a person to carry any weight, and he went merely to take note of what was going on. But insignificant as he was, he nevertheless stood there the representative of England, in which capacity he sat hearing day after day the monetary system of his own country assailed and vilified without saying (perhaps because he was not able to say) a word in its defence. And yet, of course, in such a discussion the English monetary system should have had some one to stand up for it, if it was to be vindicated at all ; if it cannot be vindicated it should be abandoned. As things stand, the fact that no one defended it looked as if we cherished our isolation, and yet were unable to give good reasons for it. We should either have gone to the Congress to interfere weightily and directly as the defenders of gold mono-metallism, or we should have abstained altogether and allowed the voluble Yankees and M. Cernuschi to talk on unchecked and unnoticed. I should think that the awkwardness of our position will now be recognised and our delegates soon be withdrawn.

A commercial failure just announced from Bristol is sure to strengthen the agitation against the sugar bounties, which in any case is not likely to die out soon. Two joint-stock concerns have stopped payment there, the Avonside Engine Company and a sugar-refining company known as the Comterslip which was established on the ruins of the big refinery of Finzel, a German, who failed a year or two since. By these disasters about a thousand men have been thrown out of employment, and at least ten thousand people, many of them electors, converted to a belief in qualified protection. The catastrophe could not have happened at a worse time for the Government and the prospects of the French treaty. Mr. Gladstone as good as told the deputation which waited upon him a few weeks ago that he did not believe our sugar-refining industries had really fallen off, or that employment had been much reduced ; and he has since repeated this in a letter. What has occurred at Bristol shows that much of the industry has been carried on at a loss, and that where the workingman has been kept employed it has often been at the cost of the capitalist. The additional proof now given of a home industry being ruined in order that a French one may prosper on the wants of the British consumer will exasperate workingmen here to a higher pitch than ever, since each will fancy that the mischief wrought to one branch of industry may soon be extended to this particular branch, unless he can stop it at the outset.

In connection with the gold and silver question, the effect upon both metals of the contemplated Italian loan is still attracting notice here, although, I feel bound to add, not so much notice as it did, mainly because it is greatly doubted now whether the operation will be a speedy success. In ordinary cases the loan would be subscribed promptly and fully both in Paris and London, and preparations would at once be made to purchase, by instalments, £16,000,000 sterling worth of gold, and about £8,000,000 of silver, the consequence of which to both metals would be appreciable. But so much has been said about the possibilities of evil from a drain of gold that the financial houses and other capitalists here, who are the chief subscribers to Italian stocks (for private investors take very little), are beginning to doubt whether this is the moment at which it is prudent to encourage the loan. The commission or the premium they might make is a temptation as a rule, but it is no temptation if followed by a gold drain and dear money, for the resulting fall in securities in which they are interested might more than counterbalance any direct gain from the new loan. Thus support will be wanting in London. In Paris the case is much worse. Hitherto the French have been large buyers of Italian rentes, which so greatly resemble their own, but political excitement is now against the new issue, and it is understood that both the French Government, the Bourse, and private capitalists in Paris will oppose it by every means in their power. It is difficult, therefore, to see how the subscription to the loan is to be made up, and as the firms that have charge of it, Barings and Hambro, cannot risk a failure, they may prudently postpone the launch for a little. On the other hand, the temptations of a good commission are strong, and may induce the associated firms to face all chances of comparative failure. They are powerful enough financially to take up great part of the loan themselves, and then "feed" the market by a process perfectly familiar to such experienced persons.

The arrangement started by the Indian Council last week, and first brought into operation this week, of announcing a minimum for their bills, has not worked well, although it is stated that the Council are quite satisfied with the result. The grounds of their satisfaction are not easy to discover. Of 40,00,000 as offered on Wednesday, only Rs. 14,50,000 were taken at the minimum of 1 7 11-16, which was publicly announced beforehand ; so that the Council really sold only a third of the amount they wanted to sell. At this rate they have only to persevere and they will soon sell nothing. In the previous week the bills were allotted at 1-7⅝, and even then were not all taken. In the interval no rise had occurred in the Indian exchange and scarcely any in silver, yet the Council made their minimum 1-16 higher, with the result just stated. It was a serious mistake, and will apparently be repeated next week, for the Council have got it into their heads that the market—that is, the Indian bankers—combine against them, and so prevent them getting the fair equivalent of silver for their bills. If there were any such combination the way to foil it would of course be to decline accepting any tenders at so low a price, or only to accept so small an amount as to leave the banks without their means of remittance ; in fact, allotting only a third, as was done on Wednesday last, would soon revive the demand. But of course the combination theory is a pure delusion. If the banks really want the bills they compete against one another, thus keeping up the price ; if they do not want the bills they will not take them, and certainly none the more readily that an arbitrary minimum is fixed which they think too high. Had no minimum at all been stated on Wednesday it is the opinion of the Indian bank managers that all the 40 lakhs would have been taken at the previous week's price of 1-7⅝, but the banks could not be forced to give more than they thought the fair market price ; hence the failure, which will undoubtedly be repeated next week, unless the Council wisely fix a less prohibitory minimum, and so get the banks to bid freely above it.

The revenue returns for the first quarter of our financial year, which were issued this morning, are not very favourable. They show an actual increase of £139,900, but this is mostly explained by the higher receipts from income-tax, which is not a typical or representative source of revenue at all. The items which really exhibit the progress or otherwise of the country and the condition of trade are three in number, customs, excise, and stamps. The first of these shows a moderate recovery, which is satisfactory so far as it goes ; stamps also continue to progress slowly ; but excise, the most important of all, has fallen off in the quarter no less than £425,000. If this could be thought symptomatic of the remainder of the financial year we should have to say farewell to all chances of Mr. Gladstone having a surplus in April next ; for he reckoned upon a gain of more than two millions sterling for the year in excise, which is £500,000 a quarter, whereas there is a decrease of £425,000. But the change from the malt tax to the beer duty has caused some irregularities of collection, and thus it is possible that the apparent deficiency at this stage will be made good afterwards.

SPORTS AT BHUSAWAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 20.

[illegible]mall station had two days *burra tamasha* on [illegible]rsday and Friday, July 14 and 15 ; and as regards the weather, it was all that could be desired, a break in the rain having occurred the day previous, which lasted till Sunday. The officers and members of E and F Companies, G. I. P. Volunteers, challenged the officers and members of the Berar Rifle Volunteers to matches at shooting, lawn tennis, billiards, and cricket. The first match on the programme was the return rifle contest on Thursday at 8 o'clock, in which Bhusawal proved victorious a second time. The shooting throughout was very good, and a decided improvement to the first match, fired at Amraoti in March last, especially that of the Berar Rifles, who exceeded their former score by 74, and Bhusawal by 31 points. Pte. G. N. Hillier's fine score was duly applauded.

G. I. P. R. V., E. AND F. COS.

DISTANCE—200 and 500 yards : regulation targets : 7 shots at each distance : 1 sighting shot at each distance : position—any.

	200 yds.	Total.	500 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Pte Green	3313323	21	3332300	14	35
L Sergt Lambert	3344444	26	3334443	24	50
Bug Maj Sharpe	3344443	25	2222233	17	42
L Corp Whitty	2344433	23	3203344	19	42
Sergt Brand	4443343	25	0003[illegible]	10	35
Pte Hillier	4344444	27	444[illegible]	27	54
2nd Lieut Brooks.......	3433333	22	0222422	14	36
L Corp Brown	4344343	25	0224323	16	41
Col Sergt Carreras	4333334	23	4333334	23	46
2nd Lt. Pennock	4443333	25	3444321	24	49
		242		188	430

BERAR VOLUNTEERS.

	200 yds.	Total.	500 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Vol Fowler	2233333	19	3200234	14	33
Corpl Thompson	3344334	24	3324240	18	42
Vol Richardson	3243444	24	0333323	17	41
Sergt Murray	3333433	22	3222320	14	36
Sergt Peters	4333434	24	0224334	18	42
Vol Fowler	3443344	25	2233343	20	45
Vol Weston	3434443	25	4032344	20	45
Vol Maderia...........	3334333	22	2234444	23	45
Lieut. Davis	4333334	23	2324343	21	44
Capt Little.............	3332444	23	2430234	18	41
		231		183	414

The lawn-tennis match took place at 5 p.m., the Berars winning two out of three games.

No 1 Court, Berar..Rev H Haden, and F Wright..Winners
„ „ Bhusl..W E Perkins and J F Pennock.
No 2 Court Berar..Dr C Little and MacIntyre.
„ „ Bhusl..Dr J O'Sullivan and A P Woodburn..Winners
No 1 Court, Berar..Rev H Haden and F Wright..Winners
„ „ Bhusl..Dr J O'Sullivan and A P Woodburn.

The band contributed their share of the entertainment. The ladies also filled the badminton and croquet courts, lending to the Gymkhana grounds a very festive appearance.

The billiard match was played at 9 p. m. The Berars in this also proved victorious, winning the first two games of 250 up by 33 and 11 points respectively. The players were—Berars, Messrs. MacIntyre and F. Wright ; Bhusawal, C. Bertrand and G. M. Brady. No particular breaks were made, but Mr. MacIntyre played a steady all-round game.

The cricket match commenced at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, the Berars again being the conquerers by 49 runs. The small scores are accounted for by the bad state of the ground during the monsoons ; a small piece is made of red earth to pitch the wickets on, the remainder is full of large cracks, which you have to watch while running for fear of injuring yourself, and the ball stops dead as soon as it touches the ground.

BERAR.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Wright, b Perkins..........	23	c Gardinar b Perkins.	0
Dr Little, b Perkins.........	3	l b w, b Pennock	2
Muirhead, c out b Pennock..	7	l b w, b Perkins	3
Haden, b Pennock	19	c Pennock, b Perkins.	5
Reid, c Pennock, b Perkins..	2	b Perkins	14
Godfrey, not out............	3	c Pennock, b Perkins.	2
Fowler, b Perkins..........	2	b Perkins	5
Law, st Tripp, b Devine.....	1	c Devine, b Pennock..	2
Dwyer, c and b Pennock	2	run out, b Pennock ..	1
Seventhorpe, b Perkins	23	b Perkins	0
Peters, b Pennock...........	1	not out..............	11
byes	1	wide balls ..	2
leg	2		
wide	2		
Total..	91	Total..	47

BHUSAWAL.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Tripp, c Law, b Little.........	16	st Muirhead, b Dwyer	[illegible]
McMahon, l b w, b Law	1	run out, b Little........	5
Knight, b Law...............	0	b Little..................	3
Gardiner, b Little	0	b Little..................	0
Brady, b Dwyer	1	not out..................	1
Pennock, b Dwyer	13	b Dwyer	15
Oakley, st. Muirhead, b Little	4	st Muirhead, b Dwyer	2
Devine, c Little, b Dwyer.....	2	b Dwyer	2
Perkins, b Little	0	b Little	0
Connell, b Little............	0	c Wright, b Little	0
Lindsley, not out	0	run out, b Dwyer	2
byes	2	byes	5
leg byes	2	leg bye	1
wide balls	2	wide ball	1
no balls	2	no ball.........	1
Total..	45	Total..	44

A ball completed the two days' sports, which w[illegible] kept up with spirit till daylight.

The band attended again on the grounds on Satu[illegible] day evening while badminton, &c., was being played and after a short time it was utilised for a dance i[illegible] the pavilion, which lasted till 11 o'clock. And [illegible] ended three days of good enjoyment.

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 20, 4-47 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7⅝d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Bar silver closed at 51¼d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 86¾; Four-and-a-half ditto, 92½.

[The above telegram was delayed in transmission.]

EXCITEMENT AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

The excitement in and around Kandahar is much increasing, consequent upon the advance of Ayoub. The people of Tirin are probably waiting events, as they have not yet sent Taj Mahomed Khan Ghilzai into Kandahar.

A PICQUET IN THE KHYBER ATTACKED.

On Tuesday night a picquet of the 19th Bengal Lancers on the Jamrud road was attacked by hill men. The duffadar in charge escaped, but two sowars were killed and three wounded. It is not thought to have been the work of pass Afridis, though some of the Afridi clan are no doubt concerned.

KURRACHEE ITEMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, JULY 21.

Mr. R. Giles received charge of the frontier district of Upper Sind on the 15th instant.

Mr. H. J. Parsons, Sessions Judge, leaves for England next month on three months leave.

Ardaser Jamsetji, merchant, has filed a suit against the Date Coffee Company for not executing the deed of lease in accordance with the terms of a contract entered into by them. Plaintiff, it appears, let certain buildings to defendants at a monthly rent of Rs. 225, for a period of twenty years, for manufacturing coffee, and the latter now repudiate their contract.

A correspondent at Quetta states that the officers of the Commissariat Department are in the habit of arresting and flogging inspectors, clerks, &c., without reference to the judicial authorities.

The Shikarpur correspondent of the Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* states that a number of prisoners in the jail of His Highness Mir Ali Murad of Khyrpur mutinied lately and, after killing their warders, plundered his stores and looted the palace, His Highness's wives, &c., only just escaping in time. He has applied to the Political Agent and Collector for permission to blow a number of prisoners from guns.

Only one line is at work on the Indo-European telegraph—and this is kept going by extraordinary exertions and most powerful batteries—owing to the breaking down of the cables from the insulation being affected by the damp on the land portion of the Mekran line. Nevertheless the authorities have managed to dispose of an average of about 700 telegrams daily. The Patrick Stewart will shortly proceed with about 300 miles of cable to repair the faults in the broken-down sections, so far as is practicable in a monsoon sea.

RACING AT BANGALORE.

([illegible] OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible] JULY 21.

[illegible]

Young Revenge	... ...	3

Time 2m. 39½s.

DESERT STAKES.

Express	... ...	1
Volunteer	... ...	2
Earl	... ...	3

Time 2m. 56s.

The race for the Diana Bracelet was a tremendous farce, Mrs. Beresford's Nusseeb winning in a trot.

AUSTRALIAN HANDICAP.

Fizz	... ...	1
Exile	... ...	2
Linkboy	... ...	3

Time 1m. 21s.

The only good race during the evening, and a rattling good one.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The postponed clauses of the Irish Land Bill have passed the Commons in Committee.

The Home Rule members have offered no opposition to Mr. Gladstone's election of Land Commissioners, although the extreme Home Rulers strongly oppose the same.

THE BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The subscriptions to the Bengal Central Railway are coming in to an enormous extent.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

It is stated that the Italian Government is preparing a memorial to the Great Powers proposing a solution of the monetary problem.

THE TUNISIAN ARMY.

TUNIS, JULY 20.

Wholesale desertions are taking place in the Tunisian army.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅜
4 „ Rupee Paper	86¾
4½ „ do.	92⅜
3 „ Consols for account	101⅛
5 „ French Rêntes	120
Bar Silver	51¼
Arrival—Peer of the Realm.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 20.

At 10 p.m.	79·5 Farht.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

At 6 a.m.	79·8
„ 10 a.m.	83·7
„ 2 p.m.	84·1
„ 4 p.m.	84·3

WE publish *in extenso*, in a supplement, to-day the judgment of Mr. Aston in the Jamnagaar post-office robbery case.

THE heads of the Vaishnav community in Calcutta, a local paper states, seem inclined to follow the example of Bombay and to ordain a fast to be observed by the whole community, as a mark of their sorrow at the conviction of the Maharaj Vrijeshjee and his sentence to two years' imprisonment.

MR. J. NUGENT, has been appointed to act as President of the Central Committee for Vernacular and Departmental Examinations.

MAJOR G. E. HANCOCK is appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court, during the absence of Major H. L. Nutt on privilege leave, or until further orders.

A TREMENDOUS fall of rain, a correspondent informs us, occurred at Dwarka between 3 a.m. of the 12th and 6 a.m. of the 14th instant, 25½ inches being registered in the fifty-one hours.

IN connection with the reconstitution of the Western Rajputana Agency as separate from the Erinpura command, it is stated that Major Hewett has been appointed to the latter command.

[illegible]RE has been rather a severe outbreak of cattle [illegible] the Gurdaspur district, Punjab. Out of [illegible]es, 1,396 were fatal.

[illegible] of deaths from cholera in Bombay [illegible] week ended Tuesday last fell to [illegible] 42 for the preceding week. [illegible] continued to abate, the [illegible]red in the week last [illegible]f deaths 124. In [illegible]erable decrease in [illegible]bering only 38, compared with 54 during the previous seven days. In Broach, however, the mortality has increased, 115 deaths being reported, as compared with 80 in the previous week, and 72 during the week before that. The disease is still present in Broach and Ankleswar, whence 4 and 11 cases respectively—all fatal—are reported; but it has apparently disappeared from Mahim and Bassein, where several deaths occurred during last month.

A PROPOSAL has been issued "for private circulation," which suggests that before abandoning the idea of importing an English theatrical company this year and trusting to stray visits from miscellaneous travelling troupes, an attempt might be made to ascertain whether or not a few gentlemen cannot be found in Bombay possessed of sufficient practical interest in the drama to take the matter in hand. The proposal is that a company should be brought out to play here for eight weeks, then be sent to Calcutta for a month, and return to Bombay for a second season of the same duration as the first. The rate of subscription suggested is Rs. 100 for thirty performances. It is calculated that "if twenty gentlemen will promise to put down Rs. 1,000 each on the condition of a committee succeeding in raising subscriptions for boxes and stalls to the extent of Rs. 16,000, a prospectus can be launched on that basis," the immediate benefit to the members of the syndicate being the free *entree* to the front of the house during every performance, and "the probable financial result of the undertaking, an equilibrium of receipts and expenditure for the sixteen weeks in Bombay, and a net profit of Rs. 5,000 on the Calcutta visit." The salaries proposed to be offered to artists are more liberal than members of the companies we have yet had in Bombay have received; for instance the "leading man" would have £20 a week (£16 salary and £4 for acting as manager), the "leading lady," £14; the "principal burlesque boy," £15; "principal burlesque girl," £12; "comedy low comedian," £12, &c., &c.

THE succession to the *gaddee* of Chota Oodeypore, the death of the Raja of which State we announced a few days ago, is disputed. One claimant, Moteesingh, the eldest son of the deceased Raja, claims by the right of primogeniture. The second claimant is Chandra Singh, the prisoner in the Chota Oodeypore murder case which was tried before Mr. Birdwood at Godra last year. Chandra Singh's claim to succeed to the Principality is based, we believe, on the following grounds:—That the deceased Raja had all along singled him out as his successor, and with that object entrusted the whole State business to him during his lifetime; that on state occasions Chandra Singh invariably represented his father; that all correspondence with the Rewa Kantha agency was signed by him on behalf of his father; and that there is a document in existence in which all the State karbharees, including the mother of the eldest son, agreed to accept Chandra Singh as the rightful heir to the *gadee*.

THE Lahore paper suggests that "some kind friend should advise the Maharaja of Benares not to make sport for the Philistines. His Highness is well known as one of the worthiest of Hindu gentlemen; but he will forfeit the good opinion which his countrymen have formed of him, if he carries out his purpose of petitioning Her Majesty, or Parliament, to prohibit the slaughter of oxen and cows everywhere and anywhere in India. Even as regards the holy cow the matter might be settled even better in India than at home. The Maharaja's zeal is said to have been aroused by the stories of cow-killing at Bhawalpur. But so far as we know, no *live* cows were thrown to the Nawab's tigers."

THE *Pioneer* writes:—The drowsy torpor which has settled over the official world of Madras during the present *interregnum* has been rudely disturbed, by the Secretary of State, with an order which has [illegible] like a shell upon Ootacamund. Lord Hartington has thought fit to set aside the most important of the Provisional Governor's appointments. When Mr. Hudleston went to the helm of State his advancement created a temporary vacancy in the executive council, which he filled up by the appointment of Mr. R. Davidson, C. S. I., the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government. The appointment did not escape criticism at the time, and local opinion was apparently agreed in holding that the claims of Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, had been unduly overlooked. This opinion seems to have been shared by the India Office, for the Madras Government have just been informed that Mr. Sullivan has been appointed a temporary Member of Council, an order by which of course Mr. Davidson is superseded. It may seem strange that the Secretary of State should think it worth while to interfere with an arrangement which only holds good for the brief period until Mr. Grant-Duff's arrival; but, as it happens, the permanent appointment is in question; for, as Mr. Hudleston himself retires shortly, a vacancy will be created, to which no doubt it was felt that Mr. Davidson's officiating would establish a claim unless the arrangement was in some way set aside.

THE new territorial titles of regiments meet with very little favour in any quarter. A contemporary points out some of the inconveniences that may be anticipated:—"To commit the new titles to memory, and to understand what particular regiment, or part of a regiment, as regards the past, is meant when people are using them, will not be an easy task. Nor will confusion in the field be impossible when a general is manœuvring, say, "the left half battalion of the 1st Battalion of the North Yorkshire Regiment," "the 2nd Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment," and "the right half battalion of the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment." How long will it take him to pronounce the words in inverted commas as he must do when indicating the different portions of his force; and what are the chances that his staff officers dismissed to carry orders will not get a little mixed in trying to apply the three points of the compass to the battalions and half battalions whose movements are to be influenced? What will be the state of mind of a short-tempered general who, in directing the movements in the field of a battalion commanded by a not very brilliant commanding officer, has continually to shout out orders, not to "the 100th," but to "the 1st Battalion of the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment?" In the not unimportant item of nomenclature the new system stands condemned by the Army at large, and by nearly every one accustomed to take an interest in military men and matters."

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the Lahore paper on the subject of "Volunteering in India," suggests certain privileges which he thinks Government might confer on volunteers:—"Heads of departments could give a great impetus to the volunteer movement by making a distinction in their treatment of, and concession of privileges to, those of their subordinates who belong to the force, and those who do not. Last, but not least by any means, the honour of being allowed to join an army as volunteers in case of wars such as those of recent occurrence in Afghanistan, Zululand, and the Transvaal would be much appreciated; privilege leave could be granted to those men who could be spared from their official duties during the full period of the campaign, or a portion of it. Of course none but the services of efficient volunteers should be accepted. Batta, equipage, rations, &c., should be the same, according to rank, as that regulated to similar ranks in the Army. And I think we may venture to flatter ourselves that we would not be found wanting in time of need. Our shooting has been generally proved to be superior to that of the regulars, in the numerous matches against them, since almost the very infancy of volunteering. And for pluck and endurance I need but mention 'Garibaldi's Englishmen' as a conclusive argument."

THE Allahabad paper learns "from a correspondent well acquainted with the facts that the Bheels have again begun to show signs of great restlessness, and that one party has already come into collision with the local police. It would seem that, infected by the bad example set by their fellows, the Bheels in the petty district of Pol assembled last month at Ghoradpur, and *looted* some shops in that village. They then forced the Rao of Pol to sign 38 articles, under which he bound himself to reduce his claims for rent, to punish criminals only by fine, to remit fines now unpaid, and to release prisoners now in confinement. Major Goodfellow, Political Agent of Mahia Kanta, was sent to inquire into the affair; but the Bheel leaders decamped before the first interview was over, declaring nothing would satisfy them, unless the agreement was acknowledged. Major Goodfellow, fearing further excesses, signed the document; but guarded himself against misconstruction by adding that it was simply an admission on his part of such an agreement having been entered into by the chief. The Bheels unfortunately considered that the agreement had thus been ratified by the Government, and it has been necessary to send an officer to inform them that this is utterly a mistake, but that Government are willing to consider their grievances and to give them redress. Major Probyn has been ordered to Ahmedabad, to act in concert with the Bombay authorities in this special inquiry. This affair in Pol was not very serious; but early this month large communities of emigrant Bheels from Meywarra appeared at Gullora, to the south-west, and at Tintoi, to the north-east of Edur. They came into collision with the police at Gullora, but were driven back with a reported loss of 20 killed. Colonel Blair has gone to meet the Political Agent of Mahia Kanta, there to concert measures to prevent the affair assuming dangerous proportions. It is believed that the Bheels can be brought to their senses without the necessity of employing troops."

AT the beginning of the hot weather it was announced with a great flourish of trumpets that the S. P. & D. Railway authorities had made arrangements by which travellers over that line should be able to obtain iced water at the railway stations. The Consulting Engineer for the Government of India, the Lahore paper says, sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 500 per mensem to provide ice. "The promise of cool drink has, however, never been realised, and where the Rs. 500 monthly goes is a mystery. A gentleman asked the other day for ice, and was told by a facetious official that if he wanted ice he must travel by an earlier train, while '*sub hogia*' is the general answer given to anyone who has been foolish enough to trust to the company for iced water, and has not taken his own private supply along with him. Mr. Ross must not rest on his oars; he has got his C. I. E. and should see that the public get their I. C. E. The ice sent down to the various stations—for some is sent—is kept, we hear, in the station master's quarters; a very comfortable arrangement for—the station masters."

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON SMITH, whose alleged heresies have convulsed the Free Church of Scotland, has left Aberdeen to take up his residence in Edinburgh. Professor Baynes has engaged him to write several additional articles for the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

A WRITER in *Life* remarks:—It is much to be regretted that the post (the Governorship of Madras) could not be divided between Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Lyon Playfair, and Sir George Campbell, so that we might get rid of the three greatest bores at present in Parliament. I hear that Sir George, however, is "bespoke" for a place in the Land Court to be created under the provisions of the Land Bill. In that case it ought to be stipulated that the ten minutes rule should prevail in regard to Sir George's speeches from the Bench.

THE Revised New Testament, *Truth* says, was "set up" on the Atlantic by Appleton's typos, stereotyped on board ship, and printed off immediately on the arrival of the vessel in New York. The bound volume was selling by the hundred thousand within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the steamer.

A HOME correspondent of a contemporary writes:—Sir John Astley is credited with £12,000, the result of *Peter's* wins at Ascot, besides stakes and the very handsome gold shield that formed the Hunt Cup this year. Generally backers had a bad week, and the settling was far from satisfactory, but that is nothing new. Lord Huntly has resigned the captaincy of the Gentlemen at Arms "for private reasons," not political ones. His wife's fortune is all safe.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	42	43	43	63	39	15	42	88
20 Wednesday	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Thursday	..	..	0	10	0	4	0	4
Total	42	44	43	73	39	19	42	92
July 21, 1880	37	89	40	50	33	43	37	15

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th July, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·744
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·814
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·8
General Direction of Wind*	SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	449
Fall of Rain*	0·01
Total fall during month	26·75
„ „ year	42·44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st July from midnight to midnight.	0·01

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(21st July, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·589	88·0	WSW	18	0.00
Surat	·733	82·6	W	19	0·00
Bombay	·825	83·7	WSW	18	0·02
Karwar	·883	81·1	W modert	..	0·19
Ratnagiri	·863	82·8	W fresh	..	0·31
Mangalore	·917	92·9	W	1	0·08
Calicut	·921	79·6	NNW	5	0·02
Cochin	·928	84·5	NNW	3	0·00
Masulipatam	·775	93·0	W	..	0·00
Madras	·845	90·5	WSW	8	0·08
Negapatam	·846	88·0	W	6	0·32

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 13th instant are published for general information:—

Karachi.—No rain. River at Kotri on 11th 12 feet 6 inches, being 4 feet 1 inch lower than on same date last year. Fever in two and locusts in four talukas; small-pox in Tatta and measles in Kohistan. Some seed destroyed in Kotri from want of water. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 20, 40 and 32½; Manjhand 32, 36 and 40; Tatta 23, 44 and 44; and Jati 16, 44 and 48 pounds per rupee respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 4 feet 6 inches lower than on same date last year. Peshrus crops looking well; kharif seedlings in danger for want of sufficient water; rice transplantation suspended owing to low water. Slight rain and heavy storm from east on 11th; still cloudy, more rain expected. Rice, jowari and wheat in Larkhana 16, 36 and 26½; Sukkur 18, 38 and 26; and in Shikarpur 18,32 and 25 pounds. Locusts damaged kharif crop in Mehar and Nasirabad talukas.

Hyderabad—Kharif operations in progress throughout the district. Measles in one, small-pox in two and fever in three talukas. Weather unusually warm. Rain at Hyderabad on 12th 60 cents, average fall in ten other talukas 21 cents. Locusts have made their appearance in five talukas and in four slight damage reported to have been done to bajri, jowari, cotton and indigo crops. River 12½ feet on 11th against 16-7 on same date last year. Wheat 23, bajri 41, jowari 40, rice red 28 and rice white 18 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—River very low; want of water for irrigation very severely felt throughout district. Locusts still about but only damage reported is to some field in Jacobabad taluka. Six cents rain in Kashmir taluka, none elsewhere. Public health good. Wheat 26¾, rice 19 and jowari 44 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Sowing progressing. Rain good everywhere except Gogha where only 2·67 fell up to 9th. Seed have begun to sprout in some talukas. Rain 7·72, total 9·95.

Panch Mahals.—Good soaking rain. Sowing operations continue. Public health good. Bajri 47, wheat 34 and maize 97 pounds.

Kaira.—Good rain throughout district, total in Kaira up to date 16·25. Sowing operation going on. Public health good. Rice 29, wheat 35½ and bajri 39 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 13·94, total 22·93. Wheat and tur dal 32, jowari and bajri 36 and rice 18 pounds per rupee. Ten cases of cholera in Anklesvar and four in Broach, all fatal. Sowing operations commenced.

Surat.—Rain 7·85, total 12·91. Sowing progressing. Cholera in Surat, Olpad, Chorasi Bardoli, Jalalpor and Mandvi, 211 cases, 124 deaths. Jowari 42 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Rain in all talukas from 6·59 to ·43. Sowing operations in progress. Cholera at Bhusaval and Neri, cases 81, deaths 38. Bajri 50 pounds.

Nasik.—Rain continues, fall irregular, 21 inches in Peint and Igatpuri, ·46 Nandgaon and ·86 Yeola. Health good. Sowing retarded by excess rain in places, by want of it in others. Wheat 34, bajri 40 and jowari 54.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th; total of week 12·21, total to date 41·42, being 11·91 above average. Average abnormal temperature 2° warm for 7th and 8th, and nil for the remaining days. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal. Abnormal wind nil till 9th, afterwards westerly strong on 11th. Thunder and lightning on 6th.

Thana.—Rain 13·51, total 42·25. Transplantation in progress. Second sort rice 24. Cholera in Salsette.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 11th instant).—Rain at Alibag 12·73, total 44·71. Weather warm in Alibag and Pen. Cholera has appeared at Mangaon; diarrhœa in Mahad; and cattle-disease continues. Transplantation of rice crops in progress. Rice second sort 28 pounds 2 tolas and tur dal second sort 23 pounds 22 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 3·87, total 34·88. Prospects favourable. Transplantation of rice progressing. Cholera in Ratnagiri taluka; fever in Malvan, Devgad, Vengurla and Sangameshvar. Rice 14-10, nagli 18-64 and vari 18-27.

Poona.—Average prices, bajri 44 and jowari 64 pounds; in Poona bajri 41 and jowari 52 pounds. Rain general, maximum in Maval 7·16, minimum in Bhimthadi ·35. Kharif sowing commenced.

Ahmednagar.—Rain maximum in Akola 2·42, minimum in Nagar ·18. Kharif sowing in progress in parts of all talukas except Rahuri where more rain is wanted. Cholera in City, Cantonment and Bhingar; cattle-disease in Karjat and Shevgaon. Jowari maximum 108 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopargaon; bajri 72 in Jamkhed, 45 in Rahuri.

Sholapur.—Rain ·35, total 7·60. Cattle-disease in Kamala taluka. Jowari 76 pounds and 22 tolas and bajri 64 pounds and 32 tolas.

Satara.—Rain 5·50, total 6·93; in talukas maximum 7·09, minimum ·84; more required in eastern talukas. Sowing of kharif progressing favourably. Bajri 49·37 and jowari 54·18.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum Indi 2·53, minimum Hungund ·26, scarcely any in Bagalkot and Badami; more urgently required. Sowing commenced in places. Slight cattle-disease in Badami. Jowari 77 and bajri 75 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 10, Bidi 10, Sampgaon 2·50, Chikodi 3, Athni 2·50, Gokak and Parasgad 1 inch, Chandgad 14, more wanted where rainfall is less. Sowing continued and improving. Jowari 65 and bajri 66 pounds.

Dharwar.—General rain throughout the district except Mundargi Peta, slight in Nargund, Navalgund, Gadag and Ron, where more rain urgently wanted. Sowing operations going on vigorously. Ague in three and slight cattle-disease in seven talukas. Rice 31, jowari 89, and turdal 38 pounds.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 3·56, total 34·94; Kumpta 13·93, Sirsi 14·10, Haliyal 3·85. Rice plants and ugarcane gardens thriving. Cattle-disease and slight fever continue. Rice common Karwar 15, in district average 15 2-3 sers. Crop prospects good.

Rajkot.—Rain 18·28, total 19·04; violent storm on 12th, weather stormy. Bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds.

Wadhwan.—General health good. Very favourable rain throughout Jhalavad Prant. Agricultura operations proceeding satisfactorily. Bajri 43 and jowari 48.

Baroda.—13·37 rain fell during week, total 19·20 rain fell generally during the week and abundantly at Baroda. Agricultural prospects good. Cholera in all talukas of Navsari division except Kamrej and Gandevi; it continues in Baroda and Choranda talukas; in Baroda city 206 cases, 115 deaths; it is slight in Kalol. Bajri 40 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—General and in most districts sufficient rain, but in parts of Deccan and Southern Maratha Country more required. Cholera decreasing in Gujarat except in Baroda.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Council Hall, Poona, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presiding. There were present His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart, K.C.M.G., H. E. Lieut.-General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Hon. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I., General the Hon. Col. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon. Agha Ali Shah, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, and the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I.

The following papers were presented to the Council:—

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India (Legislative Department), dated 21st April, 1881, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879."

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India (Legislative Department), dated 28th May, 1881, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to confirm the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates in municipal cases."

THE GAME AND FISH PRESERVATION BILL.

The following letter was read from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India (Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department), dated 2nd July, 1881, stating that for the reasons given, His Excellency the Governor General is reluctantly compelled to withold his assent from the "Game and Fish Preservation Bill":—

No. 819.

From the Hon. C. GRANT, C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIMLA, 2nd July, 1881.

Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.—Judicial.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 46, dated 18th February, 1881, and No. 102, dated 4th April, 1881, on the subject of a Bill, passed by the Bombay Council and assented to by His Excellency the Governor, to enable the Government to provide for the preservation of game and fish in the Bombay Presidency.

2. The Bill is intended to provide for the protection of game and fish by the establishment of a close season; and, in so far as legislation for these purposes is in harmony with the habits and feelings of the population affected by it, and does not injuriously affect agricultural interests, His Excellency the Governor General sees no objection to it in principle. But when a law of this kind is proposed, it must always be a question whether the advantages to be looked for may not be more than counterbalanced by other considerations. In England the objections to establishing a close time for animals, such as hares and rabbits, which are injurious to crops, has long been recognized; and an Act passed in the last session of the Imperial Parliament has taken a further step towards setting the occupier of land free to deal as he pleases with ground game. In India the arguments against authoritative protection of such animals are even stronger, because the body of the people are dependent upon agriculture, and because the ordinary size of agricultural holdings being very small, the amount of injury which a cultivator may suffer from the ravages of deer and the like would be far more serious than in England, where farmers hold considerable areas and are rarely exposed to the depredations of any of the larger game animals. If an Act such as that now under consideration is efficiently worked, it must tend to the increase of those animals, and in that case landholders must either be put to expense in protecting their crops, or must submit to loss and injury. His Excellency is therefore of opinion that he would not be justified in assenting to a law, the tendency of which must be to expose the ryot to losses and liabilities from which, but for that law, he would be [illegible].

3. The objections to legislating for the pro[illegible] fish and birds not injurious to agriculture [illegible] General strong; but even in their [illegible] restrictions which doubts the advantage of [illegible] understood by the people; [illegible] It was upon these grounds that the Government of India declined last year to legislate, at the request of the Punjab Government, for a similar purpose. If the object to be gained were one of paramount public importance, it might be necessary and right to disregard all other considerations; but the public interests involved in the preservation of birds and fish are not, in the opinion of His Excellency, sufficiently strong to warrant interference with the habits of the rural population in the manner contemplated by the Act.

4. For these reasons His Excellency the Governor General is reluctantly compelled to withhold his assent from the Act.—I have, &c.,

C. GRANT,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

THE APPOINTMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE OFFICERS IN SIND.

The Hon. L. Ashburner said with reference to Bill No. 3 of 1881—a Bill to provide for the appointment and maintenance of village officers in Sind—that he thought the Bill had been so fully considered that further discussion was unnecessary. The Bill had been read a first and a second time, and it now only remained for them to consider it in detail.

The Bill having been read a third time, was passed.

TOLLS ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner mo[illegible] the first reading of a Bill to amend the law relating to tolls on roads and bridges in the Bombay Presidency. Bombay Act III. of 1875, he said, empowered the levying of tolls on roads and bridges, and that they should be collected departmentally; but there was no provision in the Act to allow of the tolls being farmed. It had been found by experience that there was peculation in the collection of tolls on roads and bridges, and it was considered desirable that power should be given to farm the tolls, the present Bill being drafted with that object. As the Bill was not of great importance, and was merely an amendment of another Bill which had worked smoothly (the Hon. Mr. Ashburner begged His Excellency to suspend the standing rules, and would propose that the Bill be read a third time and passed that day.

The Bill was read a first time, and the standing orders were suspended. The Bill was then read a second time, and having been considered in detail, was read a third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT, 1879.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft moved the first reading of Bill No. 8 of 1881, a Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay wished to bring to the notice of Government that the present state of the money market in Bombay rendered it expedient that they should now endeavour to pay off the large sum of 76 lakhs owing to the Secretary of State, and raise the money at lower rates. This proposal from the Trustees was submitted by the Bombay Government to the Supreme Government, and they had intimated their willingness to accede to it. He (the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft) rather regretted that there was no mercantile member—or, rather, no special mercantile member—present, because the Government had to a certain extent to trust to the mercantile community as to the possibility of raising this money; but still, from what they had been able to gather from the public prints and the reports which had been issued, there would seem to be no difficulty in the way of the Trustees raising the 76 lakhs and paying off the Secretary of State. The advantage of their doing so, if they got the money at four per cent., would be that they would save about Rs. 38,000 per annum, and that, of course, was a material consideration. He did not think it was necessary for the Government to say anything as to the stability of the security on which the Trustees proposed to raise this money. They could judge for themselves; and there could be no doubt that the property of the Trust was now in a most flourishing state, the last report showing a large increase on the revenue of the previous year, and there was every reason to hope for a similar increase in future. Therefore he had no doubt that the Trustees would experience no difficulty in raising this money. The opportunity had been taken to amend one or two other trifling points in which no principle was involved. With these remarks he begged to propose that the Bill be read a first time.

His Excellency the President observed that it was probably known to all the members of the Council that this Bill was not only introduced at the desire of the Port Trust, but was submitted to them, and that certain amendments were proposed by them one after another. So that there could be no doubt it had the complete approval of the Trust, and also that it was calculated to be very beneficial to them. No doubt the Port Trust was much indebted to a member of their body, Mr. Kittredge, for suggesting an amendment which would improve their financial obligations so much.

The Bill was then read a first time.

His Excellency the President then remarked that as the Bill was well understood, he presumed there would be no objection to the standing orders being suspended and the Bill being proceeded with.

The Bill having been read a second time, was considered in detail, read a third time, and passed.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF WHOLESALE DEALERS.

The Hon. L. Ashburner moved the first reading of Bill No. 7 of 1881, a Bill to amend Act XLVIII. of 1860. This Act, the Hon. Mr. Ashburner remarked, empowered the police to enter the premises of any retail dealer and search for any false weights and measures. The police might seize any such weights and measures, and on conviction the owners of such were liable to fine and imprisonment; but there was no similar provision for dealing with false weights and measures used by wholesale dealers. It was true that the use or possession of such weights and measures was punishable under the Indian Penal Code; but owing to the absence of any provision to enable the police to seize weights, &c., that were false, it was found impossible to obtain convictions. The Bill before the Council had been drafted with the view of remedying this difficulty. Provision was made in the Bill for the custody by the Presidency Magistrate of standard weights and measures. These were the principal provisions of the Bill; and he asked His Excellency the President to allow it to be read a first time.

The Bill was read a first time.

The Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik remarked that the Bill invested the lower grades of the police with large powers.

The Hon. L. Ashburner admitted that it did, but reminded the Rao Saheb that the police were already vested with such powers in regard to retail dealers, and why should an exception be made in favour of the wholesale dealers, who required supervision quite as much as the former?

His Excellency the President said that he might suspend the standing order to allow of the Bill being proceeded with at that sitting; but if any member could show any good reasons for not pushing the Bill through at one sitting he should certainly not suspend the standing orders.

The Hon. Rao Saheb remarked that the law had been in force for 21 years, and no wholesale dealer had yet been complained against, and it seemed to him that such a Bill should be passed with more deliberation.

After some further discussion

His Excellency the President observed that he thought the Bill gave rather dangerous power to "any officer of police above the rank of constable;" it would probably be better if an officer just above the rank of constable were obliged to get a search order from a superintendent of police.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said the difficulty was to keep such intentions from the knowledge of the suspected trader. In that fact lay the difficulty of getting a conviction. The Hon. Rao Saheb had said that no complaint had been made against a wholesale dealer; but the hon. gentleman was mistaken, for there had been many complaints from the Traffic Manager of the Port Trust of the fraudulent dealings of the merchants. There was such trades-unionism amongst these wholesale dealers, that it was difficult for any man to make a complaint himself, as a dead set would be made at him and he would not be able to carry on his business.

His Excellency the President remarked that in England the responsibility in such matters rested upon the police, but some superior officer was usually appointed as an inspector. If in this country the subordinate went to the superintendent it was not likely the matter would be published.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said he could not understand why there should be any reluctance to entrust the work to the police as he proposed. If they questioned the fitness of the police in this matter they might do so in similar cases, such as the smuggling of opium, spirits, &c., and the hundred and one things in regard to which the police were bound to act.

His Excellency the President observed that in the mofussil especially any petty officer might make frequent visits to the wholesale dealer unless he got an inducement not to go. He thought it would not be well to throw such a temptation in their way.

After further discussion it was decided to postpone consideration of the Bill.

There was no further business before the Council.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. M's. Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).

Special General Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 3 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Memnon, from New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Glen Caladh, to Mauritius; Storm Queen (s), Simoom (s), and Inchmornish (s), Antwerp.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M's. Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting.):—

March		
Overture	Military	Embury.
Quadrille	Hit and Miss	Hervé.
Selection	Il Pirata	Bellini.
Valse	La Pericholc	Coote.
Galop	Die Guz Flosser	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore per extra s.s. Ancona will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Cosmo entered, and Ramleh left the dock yesterday.

KEROSINE-OIL.—The ship Memnon, Captain F. Martins, which arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, brought 29,300 cases of kerosine-oil.

SHIP ACCIDENT.—Cooshna Eshwara, a ship's labourer employed on board the s. s. Manilla, while taking in coals accidentally fell into one of the coal bunkers, sustaining a severe wound on the right thigh. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Jivandass Hurrydass was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, by means of a clasp-knife, to Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, a horse trainer, on the night previous, at Cursetjee Sooklajee-street. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BERAR CROPS AND WEATHER.—A correspondent writes on July 19:—The cotton plants are in a most thriving condition; in some districts they are over six inches high. The jowari plants also look heal[illegible] [illegible] a few days of sunshine during the week, but occasion[illegible] showers of rain have fallen.

THEFT AT COLBAT-LANE.—Shewram [illegible] Merbayram, residing at 3rd Colbat-lane, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes and cash, [illegible] a gold ring, of the aggregate value of Rs. 88. The theft is alleged to have been committed on the night of the 19th instant, while the complainant was asleep in the verandah of his house, with the door of his room open.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 11th July was Rs. 18,28,502. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 8,079. The balance left was Rs. 18,36,581. There is, in addition, silver bullion valued at Rs. 7,198 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Ward No. 4 (Umarkhadi and Dongri) in the Municipal Corporation. The election of a member for the abovementioned ward will be held at the Arthur Crawford Markets on Wednesday, the 3rd August next. The polling will commence at 9 a. m., and close at 6 p. m.

A WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.—Yesterday evening witnessed a widow re-marriage ceremony in the Guzerati Bania caste. The bridegroom, Mr. Bowanjee Gowardhan, belongs to the Modh section of the community, and the bride, Bai Mankore, daughter of Shet Lakhmichand Karsanjee, and widow of the late Veljee Naronjee, to the [illegible] mate section. Upwards of 100 respectable [illegible] of Bombay were present. The ceremon[illegible] place in the bungalow of Mr. Madhowdas [illegible] nathdas, Girgaum.

KURACHI.—A correspondent writes under d[illegible] July 11:—Every possible effort is being ma[illegible] by the Municipality to get a tramway ma[illegible] for this place; goodness knows competition is sadly needed, as the hack driver's rates are ruinous. Several cases of scurvy are in the hospital of H. M's. 98th Foot. The medical officer in charge has ordered lime-juice to be administered to the men. A new railway station (S. P. and D.) is to be commenced shortly for the "City," the probable cost of which will not be less than one and a quarter lakh of rupees. The want of rain is greatly felt; a good downpour is needed to keep off fever and other malarious diseases.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Captain Dixon, master of the steamer Calder, which had to put back to Bombay during the recent heavy weather, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday with carrying twelve passengers in excess of the number the steamer is licensed to carry. Three Customs officers, Messrs. Higgins, Ringrow, and Pritchard, stated that they boarded the Calder on her return to the harbour and found 71½ passengers on board—68 adults and 7 children. Another Customs officer, named Pearson, stated that he counted the passengers on the Calder before she left the harbour for the Persian Gulf, on the voyage from which she put back, and found 59½ passengers on board; and the Chief Officer of the vessel, James Fraser, said he counted them with Mr. Pearson, and made the number, the first time of counting 57 and the second 59½. Three passengers were lost overboard during the storm which compelled the steamer to put back. The magistrate (Mr. Ryan) ordered the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 19th July, was 485, being 2 more than in the previous week, 122 more than the week ending 20th July, 1880, and 33 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 309 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 37·60. There were 108 deaths from remittent fever, being 7 less than the previous week and 6 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 79, 34, and 9, respectively, as compared with 27, 9, and 20 last year. There were 21 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 42 in the week previous. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable.

RIFLE MATCH.—An interesting rifle match for a cup was shot off on Wednesday on the Wanowrie range, by Messrs. T. H. Rendell and T. Clabby, of the Poona Detachment, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The ranges were 2, 5, 6, 7, and 800 yards; target Wimbledon; position any. At the 900 yards range Clabby was 3 points ahead of his adversary, but at all the other ranges Rendell, who is well known as being a crack shot, came to the front in his usual good style, and finally won by 21 points.—*Deccan Herald*.

CRICKET.—The dates which have been fixed for the principal cricket matches of this season in Western India are as follows:—

Bombay vs. Poona.—At Poona—Friday and Saturday, August 19 and 20.

North vs. South (excluding the Presidency Town).—At Poona—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, August 29, 30, and 31.

Bombay vs. Mofussil.—At Bombay—Friday and Saturday, Sept. 2 and 3.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London

THE FOUNDERING OF A GOGHA MAIL-BOAT.

WE have been favoured with the following list of passengers lost by the foundering of the mail-boat between Bhagva Dandee and Gogha on the 13th inst:—

Jadav Vala, Khalasi, from Dandee.
Kesar Lakhmidas, Kapol Bania, from Jafrabad.
Gila Naran, Kapol Bania, from Mahuva.
Premjee Hirachand, Dasha Sharmali Bania, from Bhumli.
Bai Viru, Luwani, from Valukad.
Jadavjee Gaga, Dasha Sharmali Bania, from Valukad.
Jetha Meghjee, Modh Brahmin, from Palitana.
Valjee Kika, Audich Brahmin, from Kauar.
Bai Moni, Audich Brahmin, from Kauar.
Harjee Muljee, Dasha Sharmali Bania, from Kauar.
Sunderjee Jhaver, Visa Sharmali Bania, from Palitana.
Bhana Jadao, Luhar, from Kukar.
Remtulla Devjee, Khoja, from Bhavnagar.
Devshankar Govindjee, Audich Brahmin, from Sihor.
Gawrishankar Laljee, Audich Brahmin, from Gangli

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE LATE MR. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY'S CHARITIES.

KHURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA AND OTHERS *vs.* L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC AND OTHERS.

MR. STARLING and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Fox and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the first defendant, the Administrator-General. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the trustee defendants.

The re-examination of Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday by Mr. Starling was continued. He said Merwanjee was sometimes indebted to the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co., and the firm was at other times indebted to him. At the end of the Deewalee of 1864, Merwanjee was indebted to the firm in Rs. 2,13,232; of 1865, in Rs. 5,38,795; of 1866, in Rs. 7,63,622; of 1867, in Rs. 4,49,506; of 1868, in Rs. 3,74,896; of 1869, in Rs. 4,17,144; of 1870, in Rs. 4,36,226; of 1871, in Rs. 4,95,749; of 1872, in Rs. 5,63,920; and of 1873, in Rs. 6,39,205. A large number of shares were transferred to the firm by Merwanjee about September, 1874, in part payment of his debts. Witness could not say if the value of the shares was something over two lakhs of rupees. After giving over the shares, Merwanjee owed the firm about two lakhs of rupees. Merwanjee told the counsel who recommended the insertion of the power of revocation in the trust deed that he did not want it. He said he only wanted the power to devote the surplus of one charity fund to another, and to vary the trust during his lifetime. Counsel, however, advised the insertion of the power of revocation. In September, 1874, Mr. Merwanjee made over to the firm shares of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,31,500; and there was still a balance due to the firm. The work of the Colaba Sanatarium, witness believed, actually commenced in September, 1863. Merwanjee settled the contracts for different descriptions of work, informing the trustees of what he had done. Witness, as the managing trustee, paid moneys to the contractors under Merwanjee's directions. Whenever Merwanjee was absent from Bombay witness used to carry on his business, but under his directions. Merwanjee made the contract for the Dhurmsalla, and when he was in Bombay he used to go there, as also did persons specially engaged by him, to superintend the work. He got the money for it from his trustees, and then made it over to the contractor. The work of the Dhurmsalla was carried on departmentally, that is, by a man who received his orders from Merwanjee. After the land behind the Dhurmsalla was sold the Camas built chawls upon it. When the title-deed of the Cawasjee Patel property was discovered in Dadabhoy Cama's drawers Dadabhoy was alive, but ill. Muncherjee Cama told witness that Dadabhoy was not in his senses, that he had gone mad. In 1876 Muncherjee Cama told witness he was quite astonished that the title-deeds were found in Dadabhoy's drawer.

The court then rose.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

APPLICATION TO PROSECUTE FOR PERJURY.

PANGSHRI PRAGABRAM SAHEB FARKNAM SAHEB KABIRPANTHI VS. LALLDAS GONERDHANDAS KABIRPANTHI AND ANOTHER.

MR. JA[illegible]DINE, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for leave to pr[illegible]secute the first defendant and some others, who g[illegible] false evidence in the case which was decided on Tu[illegible]sday last by his Lordship. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. Plaintiff is the chief g[illegible]oroo, or head of the sect of Hindoos called the Kabirpa[illegible] sect, of which there are subordinate gooroos, called [illegible] otherwise mahants, stationed in Bombay and in vario[illegible] parts of India. The mahant in Bombay is one Jugg[illegible]onathdasjee Gooroobusdasjee, who succeeded to certa[illegible] properties, including a house in the Bhooleshw[illegible] district and a plot of ground near Poydhonee. For about three years from the time the present mahant succeeded to his office he lived in the house just mentioned, received the rents thereof, and supported one Hira and the first defendant, both of whom had some share in the property. Hira having become a convert to Mahomedanism conveyed by deed his interest in the property to the defendant, who, about seven years ago, conveyed his entire share to Juggonathjee. Shortly after Juggonathjee left Bombay on a pilgrimage to the banks of the Ganges, and appointed the first defendant as his agent here to collect his rents, which amounted in all to about Rs. 300 per month. Juggonathjee returned to Bombay, after an absence of three years, in February, 1878. A few days before his return the first defendant is said to have fraudulently executed a deed of gift conveying the property to one Amratdas Laldas Kabirpanthi, the second defendant. Juggonnath thereupon called a meeting of the principal members of his sect, and by consent of all parties it was arranged to make over the property as a gift to the head gooroo of the sect, that is, the plaintiff in this suit. The writer of the fraudulent deed of gift conveyed by the first defendant was sent for, and instructed to carry out the arrangements now arrived at between the parties, and by his advice a deed of gift was executed by the first and second defendants, as well as by the mahant Juggonathdas, making over the property to the plaintiff. Subsequently, the first defendant, in collusion with the second defendant, Amratdass, filed a suit against the latter. In his plaint the first defendant (then plaintiff) omitted to make any allegation of the deed of gift to the plaintiff, and by m[illegible]ged that the deed of gift to Amratlal was given [illegible] stake for a power of attorney, and prayed that [illegible]ed might therefore be cancelled. Amratlal admitted the allegations in the plaint, and a consent decree w[illegible] passed for the first defendant in December, 1879, [illegible] by which the property was made over to him as the sole [illegible] owner. The plaintiff, under these circumstances, pr[illegible] he might be declared the undisputed own[illegible] property which was delivered over to him by a d[illegible] [illegible]eed of gift executed, among others, by the defend[illegible]ants, and that the decree of December, 1879, be set as[illegible]ide as obtained fraudulently. The first defendant, [illegible] in his written statement, contended that he was [illegible] the owner of the property in dispute; that as such [illegible] he had given a power of attorney to Amratdas, th[illegible] second defendant, when once he had to leave Bom[illegible] on account of illness; and that as his agent Amrat[illegible]das had no right to make a gift of the property. Th[illegible] stated that he did not rec[illegible] any deed of gift conveying t[illegible] [illegible]fendant further [illegible] tiff in this suit; but if he [illegible]nted to have done so at a time wh[illegible] a state of weakness as to [illegible] resisting the pressure brought to be[illegible]

His Lordship, in giving judgment, r[illegible] the first defendant, and some of the witnes[illegible] behalf, had told deliberate falsehoods; and ac[illegible]ingly gave a decree for the plaintiff, with costs.

To-day Mr. Jardine applied for leave to prosecute Laldas Gonerdhandas, the first defendant, Hormusji Merwanjee Pagreewala, Joseph Marian Leas, and some others, all of whom Mr. Jardine said had given false evidence for the defendant in the case.

His Lordship granted the application, observing that, in his opinion, all these persons had committed the most deliberate perjury.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A SUIT AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED VS. THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE plaintiff in this suit sought for a declaration that he was entitled to be paid Rs. 75,000, as the proper equivalent of the value of his 50 shares in the company, out of the Rs. 90,000 set apart by the liquidators of the company in the Bank of Bombay. The case came on to-day for judgment. At the hearing, the Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Starling and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, appeared for the official liquidators of the new company; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Telang for two creditors of the old company.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff was a shareholder of the old Fleming Spinning and Weaving Co., and held 50 shares. In July, 1878, the company was voluntarily wound up and liquidators were appointed to sell and transfer the property of the company to the new Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, receiving as consideration certain shares of the new for distribution amongst the shareholders of the old company. In August, 1878, the defendants offered to purchase the plaintiff's 50 shares at Rs. 1,200 per share; but the plaintiff declined the offer, stating that the question of price should be referred to arbitration. Arbitrators were appointed; but no award was made in the prescribed time. In April, 1879, the court confirmed the sale of the property and assets of the old to the new company, subject to a condition that Rs. 90,000 should be set apart out of the proceeds to secure the interest of the plaintiff and Dr. Hormusji Bezonjee Dantra as dissentient shareholders of the old company; and it was out of this sum that the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 75,000 as the value of his 50 shares. By an order of the court made in July, 1879, the plaintiff was to be at liberty to take such proceedings as he might be advised for the purpose of ascertaining the sum to be paid to him for his interest in the old company; and he had elected to proceed in the suit.

His Lordship then remarked that the object of the plaintiff was substantially to enforce the order made in 1879. But the arbitration had fallen through, and the court could not, under the circumstances, determine the value of the plaintiff's interest. The plaint was therefore dismissed. His Lordship ordered all the parties in this suit to bear each their own cost. The question of costs with reference to the new company alone is postponed till to-day.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Chest and Stomach Complaints.—The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison, and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons in town and country. The directions for use enable every one to regulate the operations of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF.

THE Blackheath Medal was competed for on the mornings of Wednesday and yesterday, and was won by Mr. Melvin, with Mr. Arnot and Mr. Oliver equal for second place. For the Handicap prize Mr. Macrae and Mr. McLaren tied, and will play their match off this morning. The following are the scores:—

MEDAL SCORE.

	1st round.	2nd round.	Total.	Poins.	H'Cap. Score.
W. F. Melvin	67	60	127	Not in H'Cap.	
W. Arnot	67	62	129	scratch	129
G. Oliver	62	67	129	8	121
A. F. Simpson	67	68	135	8	127
F. C. Macrae	67	71	138	20	118
J. S. Burn	71	69	140	Not in H'Cap.	
J. Stiven	65	76	141	20	121
D. Chrystal	77	69	146	24	122
G. McLaren	74	74	148	30	118
J. Dawson	82	67	149	22	127
A. Arthur	77	74	151	scratch	151
J. S. Chrystal	80	72	152	20	132
F. M. Flower	89	91	180	44	136

Winner of Medal—W. F. Melvin.

We understand there will be a Foursome Match next week, provided there are sufficient enries.

MADRAS.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. L. C. Probyn, a connection of the great Probyn whose name one not unfrequently comes across in old currency Notes of Madras, and who is now much interested in the Coffee industry on the Peermade Hills, is now in correspondence with the Bank and Postal authorities concerning a Currency Note for Rs. 100 which appears to have disappeared in a somewhat mysterious fashion according to Mr. Probyn's version of the matter. We learn that during a recent trip to England, Mr. Probyn despatched from Lombard Street two registered letters to the Agent of the Bank of Madras at Cochin,—of course at two different times,—each containing half of the note in question. The letters reached their destination and addressee in due time but, strange to say, both the letters came without the note. Mr. Probyn himself came out to India shortly after, and finding no credit allowed him for the Rs. 100, referred the matter to the Agent, when we presume he was enlightened regarding the non-receipt of the Note.

MR. COOPER ON UNGODLINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last, I observe a paragraph, based upon and partly copied from one in the *Bombay Gazette*, in which I am represented as having, at the recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, publicly attributed the alleged ill-success of Christian Missions in India to the ungodly lives of the majority of Anglo-Indians, and in which I am severely reprimanded for having done so. Now the real facts of the case are these: (1) I did not say anything like this at the Assembly; (2) I did not speak at all at the Assembly: and (3) I was not present at the Assembly, but was at least six thousand miles away at the time of its meeting. If it had occurred to you, Mr. Editor, to make some slight inquiry, before reproducing a charge of conduct, characterised as "ungodliness," against a fellow-townsman and constituent of twelve years' standing, you might, without going beyond the walls of your own office, have ascertained its groundlessness. For it so happens that, the very day before the Assembly met in Edinburgh, I wrote to your office from the Christian College, giving instructions as to where my copy of the *Mail* should be sent to me during the holidays. In these circumstances, I think I am entitled to make you a present of the excellent advice tendered me, viz., to look nearer home,—to accompany it with the remark, that I do not see much to choose between going six thousand miles away to say unpleasant things of your neighbours behind their backs, and declining to go six yards to ascertain whether the charge you are about to fling at your neighbour be a fact or a fiction.—Yours &c.,

C. COOPER.

Madras Christian College, 18th July.

THE Editor of the *Madras Mail* thus comments on the above letter:—In its issue of last Thursday, the *Bombay Gazette* preached a lay sermon on ungodliness. In lieu of a text it said that:—"At the last meeting of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, 'Charles Cooper, M. A., of Madras,' is reported—we shall be glad to hear that the report is inaccurate—to have said that one thing which hindered the progress of himself and his colleagues is the 'ungodly lives of our own countrymen.'" We quoted a portion of what our contemporary said in our issue of Saturday, and referred to the gentleman referred to as a "Professor of the Christian College." We are not aware of the presence in, or of the connection with Madras of any other "Mr. Charles Cooper, M. A." than that learned gentleman. The Professor yesterday wrote to us to say:—"Now the real facts of the case are these: (1.) I did not say anything like this at the Assembly; (2) I did not speak at all at the Assembly; and (3) I was not present at the Assembly, but was at least six thousand miles away at the time [illegible] at meeting." We thereupon asked the Bomba[illegible] of its [illegible]graph to be so good as [illegible] Gazette by teleg[illegible]ion; and [illegible] to state the source of its informa[illegible] our contemporary has replied this afternoon as follows:—

Mr Cooper's remarks were taken from the report in the *Edinburgh Daily Review* of May 28th.

The *Daily Review* is the Free Church organ [illegible] as unfortunately we do not receive it, we are not in a position to refer to the report quoted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Professor has rather peculiar ideas of an Editor's functions. We feel crushed like a butterfly under the wheel of a traction-engine. Yet we have pulled the pieces together, and are beginning to marvel at the Professor's line of argument. He talks of being a constituent of twelve years' standing. Can he suppose that the fact of his being or not being, a subscriber to this paper, will, by a hair's breath, influence its opinions about him? Is there any obligation on either side. He is good enough to play the part of Atlas to the *Mail*, not because he is acquainted with the people of the *Mail*, or because he wishes to do them a kind turn, but simply because the *Mail* serves his purpose as a newspaper better than any other local paper. That it is a shockingly immoral, ungodly paper, goes without saying; yet it is as popular, or rather is as widely circulated among the clergy, as it is among the civilians and the warriors. Immediately Mr. Cooper finds that the *Mail* is "not what it used to be," he will, like other folk, rat, "stop my paper." Then, he favours us with an invaluable personal reminiscence, and we grieve to have to say, that so busy is our life, that we had not a remote idea of when the Assembly is accustomed to meet. As for the letter he wrote to our Office, that probably reached our Manager in the usual course, we do trust it was attended to. It is a terrible admission of depravity to make, but we had better make a clean breast of it, and say, that if we were put upon our oath, we—that is the editorial "we"—could not for the life of us, have said yesterday morning, without reference to our books, whether Mr. Cooper was a subscriber of ours, or was in India. The Christian College is a great fact, of which Mr. Cooper is an integral part; but it had not come under our immediate notice before that we are indebted to him for the means of subsistence. He now reminds us that he is a constituent of twelve years' standing. Surely he must be tired of standing so long, and we beg him to take a seat. He is good enough to say that we "declined to go six yards to ascertain whether the charge" was fact or fiction. How does he know this? He probably—for his language is vague—means that if we had stepped from one room, six yards, into another room in our office, we could have discovered the *Bombay Gazette's* fiction. Alas! that our Manager's mind was [illegible] much of the blank as our own with regard to the [illegible]habitat of Mr. Cooper, when the last meeting of [illegible] Assembly was due. But we now stand [illegible] Cooper did not say that "one thing [illegible] progress of himself and his [illegible] lives of their own country[illegible] [illegible]ders that "Mr. Editor" is so [illegible] slight tro[illegible] to another, [illegible] on the authority o[illegible] nal as the *Bombay G*[illegible]

But joking apart, we [illegible] mental in spreading a repo[illegible] which is, he assures us, contra[illegible] then kiss and be friends; and [illegible] ungodly hatchet, wrapped up in the B[illegible] of Thursday last! *Amantium iræ, &c.*

EN PRINCE.

(Being a leaf respectfully extracted from Somebody's journal.)

3-0 A.M. TO 9-0 A.M.—After distressing dream that somehow I had been persuaded to become permanent and hereditary chairman at a perpetual dinner in aid of the funds of the indigent Lord Mayor's Mutual Orphans' Society, wake, fancying I am opening the "Atlantic Tunnel." Open my own eyes quite unofficially. Think of what I have to get through to-day. Breakfast sharp. Send for Fancis Knollys. Reads me all the European papers through in seven languages as quick as he can. Not much in them. Letters. Five hundred invitations to various places in the three kingdoms. Answer all. He tells me there are twenty-seven Foundation-stones down for next Tuesday. Wish they would club together, and build a wall of them all, somewhere in the Park. Off to a Studio or two. Open a couple of Bridges on my way. Photographed. Ask Francis what comes next? "Francis!" "Anon, anon, Sir!" Recollect that in Shakespeare—Prince Hall in *Henry the Fourth*.

9-0 A.M. TO 3-0 P.M.—Business talk with my Attorney General about Duchy, in Cornish. Language new to him. Amusing. Off to meeting of Royal Academicians. Look in at match at Prince's. Half-hour with the Four-in-Hand. Express to Regatta at Henley. See the finish of an event, and up again in time to open Docks at Greenhithe. Take the Astronomer Royal and Comet on my way. Explains new theory of sunspots quickly. Interested, but obliged to catch the Epileptic Bazaar at Camberwell. Get two kittens and a rosebud for 176*l*. Look in at a few more studios. Sit for bust—then to lunch with Benchers of Inner-Temple. Hurry away to declare new wing of Hospital open.

3-0 P. M. TO 9-0 P. M.—Levée. Very full. Whis they would come by tens; or stand in a row and march past. Go to Horticultural Fête. Ride. Drive. Make calls. Back for quiet cigar over *Punch*. Refreshing. Off again to Hurlingham. Open a Suburban Museum, new Park, another Hospital, and two more Bridges on my way back. Photographed again. Inspect design for new central artificial Sea-Water Baths. Send for Francis again. Decline invitation to open International Raw Produce Exhibition in Patagonia. Dictate 360 letters. Skim five dozen new books. F. K. in again with evening papers. Reads them all through. Nothing in them. Tells me three public dinners down for this evening. Get up speeches while dressing. Go to them all, wishing I could stay at home quietly with the children.

9-0 P. M. TO 3-0 A. M.—Still listening to speeches. Make nine myself. Subscribe generally to everything. Look in at both Operas and a theatre or two. Catch close of lecture at Royal Society on "Storage of Energy." Think there's something in it. Despatch a few Continental telegrams. Hear very latest news from Knollys. Nothing in it. Look over tomorrow's programme. To rest, dreaming that I am discussing with a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society the possibility of "storing the London Season in a box two feet by four," and hiding it where Knollys can't find it.—*Punch*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Australian horses, 15-2, both go in single and double harness.

1 handsome fast-trotting bay Cape horse, height 15 hands, very strong, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOODA RICE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account and risk of Hajee Haroon Ismail and by order of Veerum Canjee. The following bags of rice, being the remainder of his contract for the purchase of 1881 bags.

465 bags of Hooda rice lying in Port Trust godown No. 9.
340 do. do. lying in Port Trust shed.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED TWIST, COTTON, CLOVES, AND GUM.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th inst., 1 p. m., at Carnac Bunder, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods:—

C E P	71	bales twist.
L C	8	do.
H A E & Co.	119	do.
C J P	89	do.
H A M A	51	do.
M O & Co.	20	do.
Nil	2	do.
N O G	14	bales cotton.
D D	84	do.
N J A	101	do.
R R	30	do.
B H	20	do.
C R K	35	do.
H A N	26	do.
T H J	13	do.
N C & Co.	1	do.
G K	7	do.
N J A	55	do.
C E P	23	do.
C P E	1	do.
Nil	9	do.

A quantity of cloves and gum landed from s. s. "Avoca" and damaged by sea water in putting out a fire which occurred on board.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's stables in the goods shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. wil sell by Public Auction on the premises of the said mills at Mazagon on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., on account and at the risk of Mr. Edward Atts.

A quantity of building materials comprising rafters, bamboos, teak and junglewood boards and scantlings, teak beams, teakwood door and window frames, Porebunder stone slabs, chunam, sand, brick, rubble stones, metal, ghanees, roller, sheds, contractor's plants, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will be required to remove the materials from the Company's premises at their own expense within 8 days next after the sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the first floor of their rooms, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, &c., the same comprises cut glassware, handsome dinner, desert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle and liquor frames, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, biscuit box, jam and jelly pots, butter pot, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, table argand and reading lamps, salver, table cutlery, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining room, drawing, camp, writing, side, dressing and washhand tables, dining room drawing, easy, low, rocking reclining, and Mallet pattern chairs, half and full back sofa couches, round teapoys, sideboard, whatnots, dumbwaiter, carpets, card table, 6 and 12 airs musical boxes, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, teakwood and iron bedsteads, baba's cradle, cheval and dressing glasses, almyra with mirror glass attached, wardrobe, chests of drawers, clothes press, flowerpots on stands, table linen, table ornaments, a kerosine-oil cooking stove, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF WINES.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the United Service Wine Company.

A small quantity of wines comprising sherry, port, claret, champagne, hock, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

8 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases prints.
2 bales blue and black union cloth.
4 cases white nansooks.
1 case superior oleographs.
2 cases flower vases English made brass bedsteads.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Captain W. H. Pockley, such as tables, chairs, camp-cot, lamps, spoons and forks, a sextant in case, pair of binocular glasses in case, cooking pots, wearing apparels and sundry articles.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. well sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Abdoolalice Dawoodkhan—

A D 1651 } 1 case patent flaming fuses ex "F. C. Stevenson."
AD V 1662 } ex $134-18 6 cases large patent safety matches, ex "Mallowdale."
" $14-26 17-59 149-63 } 16 " small " ex "Oimara."
" ex $30-31 1 " large Tiger matches, ex "Edinbora."
" ex 32-33 65-66 166-67 } 1 " large crown matches, ex do.
601 B ex $8-13 2 " steamer safety matches, ex "Guinevere."
" ex $20-25 3 " " " ex "Tythonus."

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tarvady, Malabar Hill, opposite the lady's Gymkhana, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Chapp... and Co., London, made for Indian climate, superi... paintings and oleographs, real China and ...or oil-flower-vases, a double barrelled gun by R... Japanese breach-loading snider rifle, books, a ... ...ny and Co., a and rare plants in tubs and pots ... collection of choice late A. S. Moorhouse, Esq. ..., &c., the property of the

Catalogues will be pub... view four days befor...

N. B.—The pl... ...shed and the property will be on ... the sale.

...nts will be sold in the morning at 6-30.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of best hickory English carriage wheels, patent axles, springs and iron work, &c., at Messrs. Fraser and Miller's, Carnac Iron Work, on account of the consignors.

On FRIDAY, the 5th August, 1881, at 3 p.m., Me... MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell ... Auction, at the above iron works, the abo... the following:—

Sets of hickory wheels, axles, s... toria phaetons.

2 sets of brougham ... barouche...

...chester dog-... steps, &c., all

...aried assortment of English ...y on view from 1st proximo.

...reby given that on WEDNESDAY, ...nd FRIDAY, the 3rd, 4th and 5th of August ...essrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will ...blic Auction the property hereinafter described ...nes and places hereinafter mentioned, at the in...nce of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Esqr., the second mortgagee thereof, and on account and risk of Rahimbhoy Alladin, Esq., subject to an Indenture of first mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of January, 1879, under which there is due to the first mortagee the sum of Rs. 30,000 in Government four per cent. Promissory, Notes and Rs. 4741 for interest.

Lot No. 1 on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd., at 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohla Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1046, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the houses of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the west by the houses of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the Temple of the Mochi caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. II. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, at 4-30 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the warehouse and buildings standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under 1035, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, containing by admeasurement 90 7-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the said houses of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and partly by the said Temple of the Mochi caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, and on the north by a passage.

Lot No. III on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, at 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, commonly called Khoja Mohla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 912 and 1458, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. IV. on THURSDAY, the 4th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate with the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hussajee street, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, 27, and 28, and bounded of the east by the said Shamjee Hassajee street, on the west party by the house of Assabibi, partly by the Temple of Mochi caste, and partly by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Fazal Kassum, and on the south by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Lot No. V. on FRIDAY, the 5th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at or on the west side of Omercari first row, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of Mooloorkhan Noorkhan and others, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Omercari first row, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Manji Laljee, and on the south by the house of Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachaghadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Hormusjee, attorneys for the said second mortgage, or to the undersigned at their office in Meadow Street,—Dated this 21st day of July, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VARIOUS SORTS OF SAMPLES, GOODS, KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, &c.

THISDAY, FRIDAY, and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instants, at 1 P. M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their auction room, on account of whom it may concern—

1 case wedding fancy stationary.

2 cases silver glassware, such as toilet sets, tobacco boxes, vases, candlesticks, rummers, &c.

A splendid collection of kerosine oil hanging and table lamps in great varieties.

An invoice of porcelain China flower vases, toilet sets, flower pots.

Samples of fancy goods such as glassware, platedware, hosiery, woolen shawls, scarves, enamelledware, crockeryware, wooden toys, hardware, carpenters tools, woolen shirts, socks, stockings, gilt jewellery, smoking pipes, money purses, tobacco boxes, walking sticks, whips, cutlery, wooden toys, and ladies' requirements.

A choice assortments of glassware consisting of 2, 3, 4 and 6 bottles cruet, pickle, spirit and egg frames, sugar, jewel and scent boxes, photo frames, call bells, salt cellars, spoons, forks, knives and various sorts of toilet requisities are also offered.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. request the favour of their constituents and the public to inspect these goods.

The goods are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1881.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2... cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Bal... balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed ... balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOS...S.

On terms which may be ascert...d on application at the Bank.

All letters should be add...sed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Ch...ered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Chin...

H. W. JONES, Agent.

Bomb..., 8th December, 1880.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED SWISS CIGARS, "VEVEYS," from the well known firm of MESSRS. ORMOND & CO., SWITZERLAND, in magnificent condition.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
VEVEY FINS...per box of 250	7 8	per 1,000	28 0
VEVEY FLOR FINA " 100	4 0	"	38 0

ALSO A SMALL SHIPMENT OF

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

in perfect bouquet and condition.

INDUSTRIA	...per box of	100	Rs. 15
Do	... "	50	" 8
	... "	100	" 19
	... "	"	" 22
	... "	"	" 25
	... "	"	" 25
...RICANA	... "	"	" 27
PUNCH	... "	"	" 32
LORD BYRON	... "	50	" 12
FLOR DE YNCLAN	... "	25	" 10

JAVA CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND:

HENRY'S "THILUM"
FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION,

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, Swellings, Weakness, or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other fevers, and all muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.

N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospitals and institutions on application *only* to F. H. Bowden, HENRY'S "THILUM" WORKS, Madras.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

BLEEDING PILES.—I had the pleasure of giving a pot of "THILUM" to a lady patient for Piles having heard from my Assistant that he had derived great benefit from its use when suffering from bleeding and painful hæmorrhoids. It gave him instant relief and finally cured him, and I am happy to say that the remedy has proved equally efficacious in the case of the lady I refer to.

GEO. WILKIE, Medical Practitioner.

Moulmein, 23rd December, 1880.

FOR PAINS IN THE LEGS, BACK, &c.—I consider Henry's "Thilum" one of the best remedies I have ever used. It cures itch as I have proved by trial among the boys and girls of our Mission. After careful trial I can recommend Henry's "Thilum" for pains in the legs, arms, back, sore throat and itch. It is by far the best ointment I have ever found for these diseases.

D. DOWNIE, Missionary Amer. Bap. Teloogoo Mission.

Nellore, 23rd October, 1880

NEURALGIA.—I thank you very much for the "Thilum," it cured my wife of exceptionally severe Neuralgic pains in the face in less than 10 minutes securing for her perfect rest, prior to its use, long absent.

JOHN BAKER.

Percy Cottage, Teddington, England, 17th March, 1880.

To be had of
F. H. BOWDEN,
Henry's Thilum Works,
MADRAS,
and in BOMBAY, of TREACHER & Co.,
KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co.
and all chemists.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES!!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong anddurable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
N.B.—POONA BRANCH NOW OPEN.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department, which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection. The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.	Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.	White Cassimere for Racing do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.	Cricketing and Boating Flannels.

Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a nice selection of CLOTHS suitable for wear during the PRESENT SEASON, consisting of

CHEVIOTS,	TWEEDS,
HOME-SPUNS,	SERGES,
FLANNELS,	DIAGONALS,

ALSO

WHIP-CORDS,	BEDFORD-CORDS,
COTTON-CORDS,	MOLESKIN,
LINEN-DRILLS,	SHIKAR-CLOTHS,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption ...	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended ...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon ...	8	9	9	0
" Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ...	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs ...	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe " " ...	216	0	231	0

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ILLUSTRATED catalogue, price list, and estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW,
CONTRACTORS by appointment to Her Majesty's War Department.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,

PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.

Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.

No. 15, Re. 1-8; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0;

Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re. 1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	" 125,	" 2
Florida Water	" 140½,	" 1
Violet Vinegar	" 160,	" 1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

La Noblesse Pomade, For promoting the Growth of the Hair. No. 253, Rs. 2-8.

Agua Amarella. Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour. No. 336, Rs. 2.

Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance. No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

Cherry Tooth Paste, Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR, No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1; No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP. Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,

Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,

P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.

Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40
In German Silver case with key " 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless " 60
In fine Silver case with key " 60
In fine Silver case keyless " 70

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... " 30
In semi-Hunting ... ... " 35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

RICHLY ELECTRO-PLATED ON BEST NICKEL SILVER.

		Fiddle Pattern. Rs.	A.	Thread and Shell Pattern Rs.	A.	Lily Pattern. Rs.	A.	King's Pattern. Rs.	A.
Table Spoons	per doz.	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert "	"	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Tea "	"	10	0	16	0	16	0	17	0
Table Forks	"	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert "	"	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Soup Ladles	each.	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Sauce "	"	3	8	4	0	4	0	4	0
Gravy Spoons	"	5	12	7	0	7	0	7	0
Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade.	"	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
Butter "	"	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Sugar Spoons	"	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Salt " with gilt bowls	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Egg " "	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Mustard " "	"	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Sugar Sifters (gilt Rs. 2 extra)	"	2	8	3	8	3	0	3	0
Sugar Tongs	"	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Marrow Spoons	"	2	12	3	8	3	8	3	8
Cheese Scoops, with ivory handle	"	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Caddy Spoons	"	1	0	1	8	1	8	1	8
Toddy Ladles	"	2	0	2	8	2	8	2	8
Ice Tongs	"	7	0	9	0	8	0	9	0
Asparagus Tongs	"	13	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
Salad "	"	12	0	15	0	14	0	14	0
Salad Spoons and Forks	"	14	0	16	0	15	0	15	0
Pickle Forks	"	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	8
Skewers	per inch	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	12

The above prices are for cash with order; 10 per cent. will be added if credit be given.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 15th, 1881.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following points of this old established office:—

FUNDS.—These now considerably exceed FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLION STERLING, and are larger than those of any British Office transacting business in India. Detailed statements showing the nature of the Investment are published annually.

ANNUAL REVENUE.—This has now reached EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

CLAIMS.—The amount paid annually to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders is upwards of HALF-A-MILLION STERLING.

NEW BUSINESS.—Since 1865 the yearly New Assurances of the Company have exceeded ONE MILLION STERLING,—a result maintained by no other British Office for so many years in succession.

RATES.—These have lately been considerably reduced at most ages and will be found moderate. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience,—now of considerable extent—nor by the most recent investigation into the mortality of European lives in India.

FACILITIES FOR ASSURANCE.—The Local Boards are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head office, and arrangements can be made for Medical Examinations in any part of India.

Forms of proposals, &c., and every information may be obtained on application.

Bombay Branch Office, 14, Rampart Row.

GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary,

Madras Office—BINNY & ...

... from ... of purchasing the ... apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Extra Foolscap 4to., 680 pp., 500 Illustrations, Fancy Cloth Boards, Price 21s.

THE GUN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT,
WITH
NOTES OF SHOOTING;
BY
W. W. GREENER,

Being a HISTORY OF FIRE ARMS, with Special Details of MODERN ARMS, EXPLOSIVES, and APPLIANCES, and a Synopsis of the Hunting Grounds of the World.—*Vide* PROSPECTUS.

W. W. GREENER, Gunmaker, BIRMINGHAM;
68, Haymarket, London.
CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & Co., London, Paris, and New York.
H. S. KING & Co., Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD
MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S. 4th March 1875.

"SIR.—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together, with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS W...

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, co... times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to ef... ent cure in the great majority of long sta... ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDI... throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLA...
APOTHECARIES' HALL, L...

Printed and Published ... GEARY, at the B... Row, Fort, Bomb... AGENTS—Lond... hill, E. C.—P... ...